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DRY DEMOCRAT PREPARING TO WAGE ACTIVE CAMPAIGN TO DEFEAT HIRAM JOHNSON

Successful California Farmer Long Identified With Prohibition Cause—Senator, Called On to Declare Attitude, Maintains Habitual Silence

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 (Special)—William Jackson Pearson, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, has opened an active campaign against Hiram Johnson, Republican incumbent. Mr. Pearson is a dry leader in the nation-wide battle to uphold and enforce the Volstead law. On the state issue of carrying the Wright Enforcement Act at the polls next November, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative, he said:

I am going to vote for the Wright Enforcement Act. I believe in it, absolutely. It places the power of the State side by side with the power of the Federal Government, in enforcing the provisions of the Volstead Act. But I am not urging the Wright Act as a campaign issue, because it is a state question, and I am running for a national office. It is for the voters of California to decide on the Wright measure.

Will Uphold Law
Regarding the wet and dry question, nationally: The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is now the highest law of the land. As a servant of the people and a sworn officer of the Government, if elected, I will uphold the law.

I will not vote for a measure designed or intended to weaken or nullify the structure of the enforcement act now known as the Volstead law. I trust that the men and women of California, before indicating their choice by ballot, will find out where Hiram Johnson stands in this matter.

I have been honored with the nomination for the United States Senator for California. The people of this State have the right to know where I stand on all matters affecting the laws of the land. I am just a plain farmer and want to tell them in my own homely way.

Mr. Pearson has had an unusual career. He is a successful farmer, a rice grower, a truck grower. He has been a big miner in Mexico, and now is owner of office buildings in Los Angeles.

He is a direct descendant of the Jacksons of Tennessee. When a boy he ran away from the home farm at Chapel Hill, Marshall County, Tenn., went to Birmingham, Ala., and worked at odd jobs until he had saved enough to open a little store of his own.

As a young man Mr. Pearson went to Texas. He worked as cowboy and farmer, but his business training soon enabled him to become the owner of a small ranch, which grew rapidly under his management.

Experience in Mexico
While retaining his big Texas property, he went to Mexico and developed a valuable mining claim and built up large interests. The revolution forced abandonment of his property, and 12 years ago he came to California. The Pearson ranch at Willow, Glenn County, is one of the State's famous farms. He saw the possibilities of rice culture, and was a pioneer of that now important industry in the Sacramento Valley. His holdings in the California and Texas oil fields also are large.

In politics he was an organizer and first president of the Democratic Club of California, and chairman for the Pacific coast of the Democratic National Committee in 1920. He has never sought public office. He agreed to stand for the Democratic nomination for Senator after the State control committee had unanimously recommended that he be urged to become a candidate.

Mr. Pearson's platform will include as one of its chief planks federal credits for farmers. As a life-long farmer he says he knows the real need of the man on the soil for the proper credit at the right times to finance his crops. If elected, he said he

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PRESIDENT LOOKS TO SENATE AS HOUSE DEFIES BONUS VETO

Party Leaders Make Careful Canvass to Assure Votes to Sustain Mr. Harding

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—President Harding today looked to the Senate to sustain his veto of the \$4,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus bill which he warned Congress in a special message yesterday would undermine the national credit. It is recognized that the final show-down between the President and Congress must come in the upper chamber.

The veto was overridden, 258 to 54, in the House when that body met for a final vote before adjournment. Administration leaders in the Senate expect a sharp but not a prolonged fight when the bonus is taken up there. With the number of absentees uncertain, the deciding vote in the Senate will be close.

Leaders Take Careful Poll

President Harding has been advised by his most intimate friends that the Senate will undo the work of the House by refusing to follow it in voting to repudiate his course. Yet they are taking no chances and votes to sustain the veto are being polled carefully in the Senate.

In the meanwhile the American Legion is staging a final and a desperate fight to win the day for the bonus. To those who are in close touch with the affairs of the Legion, the final defeat of the bonus bill means the disintegration of the veteran organization. Handford MacNider, its national commander, appealing to all members of Congress, said:

"It is our belief that the economic rehabilitation of the veteran is so necessary to the welfare of the country that immediate passage of this bill should not be delayed. The splendid stand of those men in the House and Senate, who have fought so hard for the service men gives us confidence and assurance that they will sustain a cause they believe to be just."

With the bonus fight entering its final stage, Congress is in a fair way to adjourn by Saturday night. The tariff bill is in the President's hands. Passed finally by the Senate in revised form, adoption of the conference report being by a vote of 43 to 28, it will become a law the day after he signs the bill.

Other Matters to Settle

The Liberian loan, buffeted about for more than a week, is to be disposed of before the Senate concludes its work. Its passage is assured if ever allowed to come to a vote. With the River and Harbor Bill out of the way, leaving the question of the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal until next December, another obstacle has been removed.

Differences between the Senate and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)



BELGIUM ACCEPTS GERMANY'S OFFER OF DEBT PAYMENT

Government Expresses Willingness to Discount Bonds—Secrecy in Berlin

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Sept. 20—The German Government has made known to Belgium that it is prepared to give guaranteed treasury bonds in payment of its reparations claims, payable monthly from Jan. 15 to June 15, 1923, to the amount of 2,700,000 gold marks. The Belgian Government has declared itself satisfied with the guarantees given, and is prepared to discount the bonds.

This successful outcome of the weeks of deliberations of the Reparation Commission, and the more or less intimate conversations between private financiers representative of Germany and Great Britain, culminated in a meeting between Rudolph Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank in Berlin, and officials of the Bank of England, which took place last Saturday.

It is now believed that the conference which has already been proposed will be held in Brussels early in November, when the matter of German payment of reparations and the entire question of inter-allied debts will be dealt with.

German Official Circles Believe Crisis Passed

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Sept. 20—The Wirth Government is guarding with the utmost secrecy the text of the Havenstein arrangement in London for the guarantee of German Treasury bonds to meet the Belgian priority claims of reparation. Even persons who were inclined to give out vague information on Monday night have been silenced, and no authoritative statement or details of the arrangement were to be had here last night or this morning. It was said that anything given out for publication must come from the Bank of England.

At the same time it was said that the Belgian Prime Minister had advised the German Chargé d'Affaires in Brussels that the arrangement was satisfactory to Belgium, which can only be taken as an indication that a new proposal has been made to the Belgians. The consensus of opinion

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WET AND DRY CANDIDATES SPLIT NEW YORK PRIMARIES

Wet Mayor of Amsterdam Among Defeated Aspirants—Few Hearst Delegates Successful

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20—Honors appeared about evenly divided today in the congressional contests upstate in the primaries yesterday where the prohibition enforcement issue was raised.

In three districts candidates supported by the allied "dry" organizations were defeated, while in two they were victorious. In another case where the "wet" and "dry" issue was raised the result was in doubt today.

Among the defeated candidates opposed by the "drys" was Mayor Theron Akin of Amsterdam.

H. Westlake Coons, who was supported by the enforcement element in the Republican primaries in the twenty-seventh congressional district, was defeated by Representative Charles B. Ward.

Milton J. Osgby, for whom the "dry" forces spoke a kindly word in his contest for the Republican congressional nomination, was defeated by Charles M. Winchester, in the twenty-eighth district.

John W. Slacer, who sought the Republican congressional nomination in the fortieth district, and who had the strong support of the prohibition forces, and John H. Leggett, "moderately dry," were defeated by Representative Stephen W. Dempsey in the fortieth congressional district, which includes Niagara and part of Erie County.

Mayor Theron Akin of Amsterdam, who was opposed by the dry forces in his contest for the Republican nom-

ination for Representative in Congress from the Thirtieth District, was defeated by Representative Frank Crowther, who had the indorsement of the drys, and by George H. Deery for the Democratic nomination.

In the Forty-First Congressional District, Gustave A. Kinkel, who was avowedly a wet candidate, was badly beaten by Representative Clarence McGregor.

In the 37th Congressional, where Gable H. Stalker was supported by the allied dry forces, the latest returns showed he and Representative Lewis Henry were leading in the contest, while Milo Shanks and Frank C. Platt, two others also seeking the Republican nomination, were trailing.

Most of the candidates for delegate to the Democratic State Convention who were pledged to vote for W. R. Hearst for Governor were defeated in the primary. In Albany County where Patrick E. McCabe, former Democratic leader, backed the Hearst delegates, they were defeated by 20 to 1.

In Erie County (Buffalo) four Hearst delegates, supported by W. J. Conners, were elected, but 34 of the 38 delegates are classed as followers of W. H. Fitzpatrick, county chairman, and they have declared for Alfred E. Smith for the gubernatorial nomination.

In no other counties was an attempt made to elect Hearst delegates. The organization delegates in Albany County are pledged to the candidacy for Governor of former Representative Peter G. Ten Eyck.



Map Shows States Bordering Black Sea, Which Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, Declares Should Be Represented on a Commission to Control Dardanelles

CRITICAL SITUATION SEEN IN CHANGCHUN

Japanese and Russian Delegates Clash Over Saghalien—Later Refers to Moscow

By Special Cable
TOKYO, Sept. 20—The Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun correspondent attending the conference at Changchun has wired his paper that the situation there is critical. He sends the following passage which took place between Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese delegate, and Adolph Joffe, the Soviet delegate, on Tuesday, when the whole of the morning was spent in debating the question of Saghalien.

Mr. Joffe—When will the Japanese troops be entirely withdrawn from the Island of Saghalien?

Mr. Matsudaira—The withdrawal from Saghalien depends upon the settlement of the Nikolaievsk problem, and Japanese troops will remain there until this is settled.

Mr. Joffe—Do you intend to discuss the matter at this conference? Mr. Matsudaira replied in the negative, whereupon Mr. Joffe asked: "When does your Government intend to settle this matter?"

Mr. Matsudaira—When the Russian Government is recognized by Japan.

Mr. Joffe—In view of your statement I cannot myself judge whether to continue at the conference without instructions from Moscow.

Mr. Matsudaira then proposed that the whole proceedings of the conference should be made public, but Mr. Joffe contended that only an outline should be published in the papers. After a long discussion, however, the report of the proceedings which had taken place in the morning was handed to the press. Later in the day the Russian delegate wired to Moscow for instructions.

Other reports of a pessimistic nature received from Changchun seem to indicate that the conference has arrived at a second deadlock. The correspondent of the Tokyo Jiji Shimbun goes so far as to state that yesterday's session will probably prove to be the last. At this session it is learned that Japan's delegate insisted that the negotiations be confined to matters affecting the Far East alone, adhering to Japan's repeatedly expressed decision that the conference in no way implied the recognition of the Soviet Government.

While the Soviet representative at the conference has not openly stated Russia's desire, it is known that that country feels the recognition of Russia by Japan must precede any serious negotiations.

Canada Cables Offer to Stand by Great Britain

Ottawa, Sept. 20
The Canadian Government today awaited word from London in answer to its offer to act immediately in the event of the Home Government desiring Canadian aid in connection with the Near Eastern situation.

The offer of aid was cabled to London yesterday after an all-day council meeting in which members of the Dominion Cabinet and members of the Board of Directors of the National Railways participated.

RUSSIA FAVORS STRAITS' CONTROL UNDER NEW PLAN

Mr. Tchitcherin Would Place Authority Over Dardanelles in Hands of Joint Commission

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Sept. 20—Indications at the Soviet Embassy in Unter den Linden are that the Russian Bolshevik Government is pleased with the Turkish situation and wants to get into any fight Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, may have with European powers. The attitude at the Embassy appears to be that the Soviet Republic is willing to fight either with arms or with the weapons of diplomacy.

In an interview, late yesterday afternoon, Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, declared that "commercial navigation of the Straits must be controlled by a mixed commission of the states whose territories border the Black Sea." Any other control, he declared, would be opposed by Russia. Mr. Tchitcherin said that while "the treaty of March 16, 1921, does not impose armed Russian assistance to the Turks such assistance depends on circumstances."

"We shall not allow the powers to make any new decisions regarding the commercial navigation of the Straits and if any such decisions are taken we shall declare them null and void unless we participate in the making of them. Constantinople must remain Turkish and the capital of Turkey. Our liberty of action is limited by the fact that we have already agreed to a solution of the problem which cannot be changed without Turkey's consent."

Mr. Tchitcherin declared the war in the Near East was not over. "The Turks will not lay down arms till they get Constantinople," he declared.

Speaking of Soviet relations with Germany, he said: The Rapallo Treaty is not regarded by Russia as an ordinary treaty, but as a signpost pointing to future developments between Russia and Germany."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AID ASKED IN BOLIVIAN-CHILEAN DISPUTE

Grave Difficulties Reported Regarding Revision of the Treaty of 1904—Friendly Mediation Desired

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—Relations between Bolivia and Chile are such that grave difficulties threaten, unless the mediation of a friendly power or the arbitration of the League of Nations can be secured. This declaration is made in a letter received by the Secretary of the League Assembly, from Alfredo Gutierrez, Bolivian delegate to the Assembly.

Bolivia has been unable to reach an understanding with Chile by direct negotiation regarding revision of the treaty of 1904, the latter declared, adding, "it is obvious that an arrangement between Bolivia and Chile presents grave difficulties unless the mediation of a friendly power or the arbitration of the League of Nations can be secured."

Dr. Gutierrez explained in the letter that "unforeseen circumstances" had prevented his attendance at this year's session of the Assembly. "In virtue of a promise made in a speech by Augustin Edwards of Chile last year," the letter says, "the Bolivian Government at once sent a mission to Santiago. The President of Chile, while maintaining a friendly attitude, made known to the Bolivian representative his opinion in the following terms:

"If it is the intention of your mission to renew before my Government proposals with the object of obtaining on a basis of law and justice a port on the Pacific it is my duty to warn you that your mission will be fruitless. But if you are the bearer of

ANGORA ASSEMBLY AUTHORIZES KEMAL TO CONTINUE WAR

Conflict to Go On Till All Conditions Named in National Pact Have Been Achieved—Dictatorship of Nationalist Leader Extended

ALLIED POWERS TO CALL PEACE CONFERENCE OF EIGHT NATIONS

France Understood to Have Warned the Ottoman Government of Inadvisability of Hostilities in Neutral Zone—Britain Unyielding on Straits Protection

PARIS, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—The allied conference on the Near Eastern situation decided today to call a peace conference of eight nations interested in a settlement to determine the terms of peace. This conference will meet probably within two or three weeks.

The conference, it was announced, will consist of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Japan, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—The Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Angora by an overwhelming majority has extended the dictatorship of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and has authorized him to continue the war until all the conditions prescribed in the national pact have been fully achieved.

Information that Kemal is preparing to launch an attack for the possession of the Dardanelles in spite of the exhortations of General Pelle, French High Commissioner, is causing undisguised anxiety in allied military circles in the capital.

It is not improbable that such an attack will be made before the end of the present week, it is stated, the Turks taking advantage of the fact that the British have not yet concentrated all their forces.

The British, however, are declared to be determined to hold the Straits at all cost, regardless of how formidable the Kemalists forces may be, and regardless also of whether France and Italy participate in the defense.

It is understood here that the French Cabinet warned the Angora Government of the inadvisability of an assault on the neutral zone, but the Nationalists are believed to have replied that the proposed attack is in the nature of a defensive and protective movement in view of Great Britain's military preparations in support of her alleged policy of depriving Turkey of Thrace.

The American torpedo boat destroyer Simpson has arrived here, bringing more American eyewitnesses of the Smyrna fire. All agree that the flames originated in the Armenian quarter of the city and assert that the evidence strongly indicates that the Turks willfully started the fire.

The Americans declare the Kemalists would not have dreamed of destroying the whole city, for the possession of which they had spent years of toil, unnumbered lives and much money, but that the Turks were bent upon wreaking vengeance on the Armenians for their alleged participation in the events of 1919, which led to the loss of many Turks.

American sailors on patrol duty declare they saw Turkish soldiers setting houses afire and applying torches to heaps of rubbish in the streets.

American Colonists Showed Great Heroism in Smyrna Catastrophe

ATHENS, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—"During my consularship at Salonika, I was bombed by Bulgars and Germans and during my official career I have had many rough experiences with submarines and fire, but never in my life have I seen anything like the Smyrna catastrophe," is the manner in which George Horton, the American Consul-General at Smyrna, in his first remarks of the disaster summed up to the Associated Press his experiences in Asia Minor.

Mr. Horton explained that his official position prevented his commenting on the incidents in Smyrna, but said it was his duty to speak of the splendid heroism and self-sacrifice of the American colonists in Smyrna.

"When the situation became dangerous, I, in collaboration with Capt. Arthur J. Hepburn, chief of staff to Admiral Bristol, arranged for the safety of the American colony. I took over a theater in Smyrna and had it guarded by marines. I told the members of the colony to come to the theater twice daily to receive the latest bulletins on the situation. I summoned the principal members of the colony to discuss the general situation."

"Thousands of refugees, in the despairing city were absolutely hungry and destitute. Rufus W. Lane, an American engaged in Smyrna, spoke up on one occasion and said that they had not come to the meeting to look out for their own safety, but to look out for those of the starving people. Francis W. Blackley, another American, agreed in this and gave 200 Turkish pounds to start a subscription list for the refugees. Stanley W. Smith of the Standard Oil Company in Smyrna gave 500 Turkish pounds."

"We started the work of relief immediately. The American firms contributed the use of their automobiles and trucks. They never saw them again because they were completely burned up. Representative Americans, members of the Y. M. C. A. and professors of the American College organized a central committee. Within an hour, while the automobiles were still in their possession and with the Stars and Stripes flying on their

proposals on behalf of American solidarity, bearing on the interests of the two countries, they will be discussed, although Chile reserves the right to accept or reject them in accordance with her interests."

"The Minister, seeing his presence at Santiago was useless, asked that he be recalled."

The Assembly of the League of Nations today gave general approval to the manner in which the mandates for former German colonies have been exercised. The mandate committee, in its report, accepted as satisfactory the replies of the mandatory powers regarding the phosphate monopoly in the island of Nauru, the use of Chinese labor there, and the measures taken by the South African Government to investigate the punitive expedition against the Hottentots, regarding the methods of which criticism has been voiced.

The Persian proposition that the League send a commission to investigate the atrocities in Asia Minor and undertake the protection of the minorities in Thrace was referred today to the political committee. The Greek delegation objected to the consideration of the proposition on the ground that it was brought before the assembly by a member (Persia) on behalf of a nonmember (Turkey), which the delegation contended established a dangerous precedent.

The Greeks pointed out that an investigation of the atrocities in Asia Minor, already arranged for by the powers, was prevented only by the action of the Angora Government.

machines, they were all over the city administering relief.

"Their first effort was made among Americans. Their conduct was generous and heroic, even under the greatest difficulties. They urged the American women teachers in the girls school of the Y. W. C. A. to leave Smyrna, but they refused until driven by the flames.

"These brave women labored unceasingly without food and sleep. Some are still there."

The Consul-General and his wife embarked on the U. S. S. destroyer Simpson with 25 other Americans and came to Athens. Maynard B. Barnes, Vice-Consul, remained in the devastated city with 12 other Americans who were chiefly engaged in relief work.

Turks Looted Smyrna Before Its Destruction

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 20.—Before setting fire to the city of Smyrna, Mustafa Kemal Pasha had the stores, shops and houses looted and plundered. All the goods, stocks, merchandise and valuable furniture are now being removed and are on the highways to Angora. The estimated damage incurred by the local Christian and European merchants and others on account of this wholesale plunder amounts to £200,000,000.

The houses set on fire were besprinkled with petroleum which the Turkish incendiary squads secured from the depots of the Standard Oil Company, whose main building has also been destroyed. In many cases explosives were used for the purpose.

Besides the American men and women, the buildings of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the American colleges, together with the French and English consulate and educational edifices, have been razed to the ground. The same fate has befallen churches of all the Christian denominations. The historic and monumental churches of St. Photini and the Armenian Cathedral are no more. Thousands of school girls have been carried off by Turkish officers and soldiers.

The rescue work is proceeding. American, Italian, French, and Greek boats are daily conveying refugees to the Greek islands and to Greece. American relief workers are doing their best.

Barges with refugees on board have been set on fire by Turkish riflemen, so that their inmates have perished. The same fate has befallen many whose houses were burnt. The assertion that the Armenians and Greeks destroyed their own dwellings and quarters is a complete falsehood, and is a cynical Turkish maneuver to throw dust into Europe's eyes for this their most heartless method of destroying, as planned, an entire city and its inhabitants.

Italy Sends Contingents to Guard Constantinople

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 20.—The Italian contingents which were withdrawn from the neutral zone have been dispatched to Constantinople where they will be withdrawn altogether if the situation becomes more complicated.

In diplomatic circles some state that although an agreement has not yet been reached between Italy and France relative to a common policy after England's decision to defend the Straits, conversations are still proceeding with a view to the eventual participation of the French and Italian naval forces if the Turks attack the neutral zone.

Meanwhile the press continues its campaign against Italy's military intervention. The Mondo points out that intervention would have disastrous effects in the Italian African colonies where Italy's pacific policy has gained the greatest sympathy. Public opinion here is unable to understand the extent of the allied declaration for the maintenance of the freedom of the Straits, when Italy and France do not desire to join England in the military defense of the Straits. The Italian proposal to hold at the earliest opportunity a peace conference is considered the best and only way to maintain peace in the Balkans.

Rodosto Overcrowded With Greek Troops and Refugees

RODOSTO, Thrace, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press).—This little town, on the north coast of the Sea of Marmora, is overcrowded with Greek troops and refugees, and is fast developing into a Communist center. Two governments are attempting to function, one composed of Royalists and the other of Communists. The Venizelos, one-time Premier of Greece, but the Communists are continually stirring up trouble, and considerable disorder prevails.

The city has accommodations for only about 25,000 inhabitants, but there are here now approximately 20,000 Greek soldiers and 200,000 refugees. Under these conditions of congestion, a deplorable lack of food and water exists.

The Communist influence has pervaded the demoralized troops, gangs of which loot the food shops at will and terrorize the citizens. Numerous instances of the maltreatment of women are reported. There are many deserters from the Greek Army, who, after their arrival, shot their officers and paraded the streets with flamboyant banners.

Muhammadans Protest Policy of Great Britain

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19 (By The Associated Press).—At a large meeting

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of Muhammadans held here a resolution was passed congratulating Mustafa Kemal Pasha on his victory over the Greeks and protesting against Great Britain's "pro-Greek" policy, which is bound to lead to serious consequences throughout the Moslem world."

Fazlulhuq, a member of the Legislature, delivered a speech in which he said if Great Britain took any part in the disintegration of Turkey she would place herself in the position of being an enemy of Islam and have to face an angered onslaught while the Moslem world was fighting the last battle of the faith.

Many similar speeches were delivered. One member of the Legislature became so abusive of the British Cabinet that some occupants of the platform left the hall.

American Ship Said to Have Ignored Smyrna Refugees

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Near East Relief received a cable today from Constantinople from H. C. Jacquith of Darien, Conn., its managing director for Anatolia, asserting that the captain of the Shipping Board vessel Hog Island for Alexandria without cargo at the outbreak of the fire, refused to heed the entreaties of Americans to embark 100,000 refugees who lined the water's edge for two miles, begging to be saved.

The destroyer Lichfield, according to the message, has arrived at Constantinople with 500 Armenian orphans from Smyrna. About 6000 Christians out of 100,000 already have been evacuated. The steamship Winona has arrived at Piræus with many employees of American institutions, and with girl orphans from the Smyrna orphanage formerly operated by the Near East Relief.

The message said that all the American women in Smyrna had been removed. Another report said that 20,000 refugees had been removed, 55,000 were still on the quays, and 55,000 were unaccounted for.

During the six days following the Turkish occupation, the cable declared, thousands of Greek and Armenian men were marched through the streets to jail. Large groups were seen marching to the interior probably for deportation.

The Export Steamship Corporation, which operates the steamships Hog Island and Winona, announced today that it had received a cable saying that the Hog Island had left Smyrna for Alexandria Sunday carrying "a few refugees." The Winona took 2000 refugees to Piræus and then proceeded to another Greek port on its way here.

British Naval Units on Way to Dardanelles

MALTA, Sept. 20.—Various units of the British Atlantic fleet are on their way to join the naval forces in the Dardanelles, but the authorities here are reticent as to details. It is learned, however, that a second destroyer flotilla, composed of the most modern vessels, has been ordered from England, and that the light cruisers Calcutta and Caryfort are due here shortly on their way to Constantinople.

Other ships of the Atlantic fleet ordered to re-enforce the Mediterranean fleet are the light cruisers Curacao and Ceres, and the aircraft carrier Argus. The destroyer Seraph left here yesterday for Constantinople.

Canadian Masons' Views

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 20.—The United States should be prepared to co-operate with Great Britain in handling the Turkish situation that the peace of the world may be maintained, declared Sir John Gibson of Hamilton, Ont., at the one hundred and tenth convocation of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.

Sir John touched upon the Turkish problem in conveying the fraternal greetings of Canadian Scottish Rite Masonry to the council.

France Withdraws Troops

LONDON, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press).—Official confirmation was received here today from Constantinople, stating that the French had withdrawn their troops from Chanak and that the Italians were apparently doing the same thing. The British force is remaining alone at that point.

League Urged to Intervene

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—(By The Associated Press).—The proposal by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen that the League of Nations intervene in Asia Minor was referred today by the League Assembly to its political committee.

Baptists Pass Resolution

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 20.—At the final session of the conference of Baptist pastors of the State here yesterday, a resolution was passed, calling upon the senators and representatives of Maine in Congress to support congressional efforts to protect inhabitants of Smyrna and adjoining territory from atrocities daily committed there.

UNION POTTERS TO STRIKE

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Sept. 20.—John T. Wood, president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, announced last night that he would issue instructions to 7000 general ware pottery workers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, New York and New Jersey to quit work on the night of Sept. 30. This action was taken as a result of a referendum vote, tabulated today, by which the men rejected the proposal to renew the existing wage contract, which expires Oct. 1.

LUTHER LEAGUE IS GROWING

YORK, Pa., Sept. 20.—Reports submitted at today's session of the fifteenth biennial convention of the Luther League of America show that 3000 members were enrolled during the biennial period in the organization, increasing the membership to 23,777. There are 488 units of the league. The report of Harry Hodges, general secretary, shows that \$4,576,944 was raised for local needs and benevolences during the last two years.

BELGIUM ACCEPTS GERMANY'S OFFER OF DEBT PAYMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

here, however, is that the crisis has been passed, and the optimistic forecasts of the happy outcome of the negotiations voiced in the highest diplomatic circles here during the seeming impasse have been fully justified.

Great Britain Will Meet Interest Payments When Due

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The announcement from London that Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, will leave for this country Oct. 18, to conduct negotiations for the funding of the British war debt to the United States, gave rise to the belief at the Treasury yesterday that separate arrangements may be necessary to cover the installment of interest due Oct. 15, and that due Nov. 15.

The Treasury is understood to have had indirect assurances from England that the country's intention to meet its interest payments falling due in the next two months even though arrangements for funding the whole debt may not be completed in that time. However, interest on the \$4,075,000,000 British debt has been running at 5 per cent, which would make the semi-annual installments due in October and November amount to about \$65,000,000 and \$35,000,000, respectively, while the debt commission is authorized by Congress to fund foreign obligations with interest at not less than 4 1/2 per cent.

At the lesser rate Great Britain would owe about \$57,700,000 on interest in October and about \$28,800,000 in November, so that it was considered likely that some arrangements would be made prior to the completion of the funding agreement by which England might get a rebate if interest payments are made at 5 per cent, or might begin its interest payments at the lesser rate, which would be confirmed by the final agreement.

Secret of Negotiations Maintained by All Parties

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The official announcement by Germany that the Reichsbank is prepared to guarantee the six months Treasury bonds payable to Belgium between last August and the end of the year, and falling due for repayment between Feb. 15 and July 15 next year, temporarily removes one of the most pressing problems of the day from the sphere of immediate urgency, and gives a breathing space in which to discover a real solution of the reparations difficulty.

The details of the transaction are obscure and The Christian Science Monitor representatives despite wide inquiries have been unable to get at the bottom of the matter. All that is certain is that Belgium has suddenly waived her demand for an actual deposit of gold in a Belgian bank, as security against the bonds' redemption when they fall due. Why has she done this? It is legitimate to suppose, as she insisted on adequate security for redemption before she would now be satisfied that the German Reichsbank has provided such a security.

Furthermore, the visit of the Reichsbank's president, Dr. Haverstein to

GERMAN-RUSSIAN-TURKISH ALLIANCE DECLARED TO EXIST

Greek Legation Gives Out Summary of Treaty Said to Have Come From an Allied Source

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A document has just reached the Greek Legation here which is said to prove conclusively the workings of an alliance between Turkey, Russia, and Germany. The treaty is alleged to have been concluded last May. A copy of the main points has been forwarded to the Greek Legation through "an allied legation." These points are, in part, as follows:

According to Article 9 of the Treaty between Russia and Angora, which was concluded March 16, 1921, both countries, in case they make any treaties or alliances with any neighboring or other states, must notify each other beforehand, asking a mutual approval.

Turkey Included

It was on the basis of this Article 9 that Russia proposed and Germany accepted the inclusion of Turkey in this alliance. This was done by means of separate and secret agreement, made up of three Articles.

The Angora Government entered the agreement, having secured beforehand the right to deal directly with the following 15 Moslem states, whose foreign affairs were indirectly placed under the tutelage of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. These states follow:

Republic of Azerbaijan; Republic of Daghestan; Republic of Trans-Caucasia; Republic of Ikkazia; Republic of the Kalmuks; Republic of Tataristan; Republic of Kasakir; Republic of Kirghiz-Kasakir; Republic of Turkmenia; Republic of Bukhara; Republic of Khiva; Republic of Crimea.

The Russian Soviet Republic gave the above states permission to ally themselves with Angora, in exchange for Turkey's participation in the Russo-German Alliance.

Article 1. The taking off of the necessary measures, and the carrying out of all military operations, shall be regulated fully by the alliance.

Article 2. The three contracting powers will have a foreign policy based on the following principles:

(a) The contracting parties will meet as soon as possible in order to agree upon a foreign policy against those who act arrogantly, in order to enslave the nations defeated in the Great War.

(b) Any state wishing to enter the Triple Alliance of Russia, Germany and Turkey must be territorially contiguous to all three of them.

(c) The three contracting parties are free and independent in their economic policy, which is not bound by this agreement, but nevertheless they recognize the necessity of friendly conversations among themselves, and the need of giving preference to an ally instead of to his party.

Article 3. The contracting states assume the obligation of not laying down arms or their other political weapons, before their national aspirations have been fully satisfied. They are also obliged to frustrate any plot and any machination tending to split the alliance through the catering to the interests of the one power against the other two participants of the alliance.

Article 4. The contracting states assume the obligation of not laying down arms or their other political weapons, before their national aspirations have been fully satisfied. They are also obliged to frustrate any plot and any machination tending to split the alliance through the catering to the interests of the one power against the other two participants of the alliance.

London last Saturday, makes it likely that the security was arranged then. Whether it took the form of a deposit of gold in foreign currency and marketable securities by the Reichsbank in the Bank of England, whether a consortium of banks agreed to discount the Reichsbank's bills on behalf of the almost bankrupt Government without adequate security, whether the British Government has provided part of this security, or whether there is yet another explanation may never be known, though it seems unlikely that any bank would agree to shoulder a possible burden of £15,000,000 unless there was a strong presumption that the real debtor would be on his financial feet again before payment fell due.

It is also extremely unlikely that the British Government would undertake any such burden. The most probable explanation therefore, that the Reichsbank acting on behalf of the German Government, has provided adequate security somewhere presumably, though not necessarily, London. Whatever may be the explanation, namely, that the reparations question is not settled, but merely shelved. The sooner a final settlement is reached, the better for the whole world.

WOMAN GOING TO AID OF SMYRNA REFUGEES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Nettie Hall Austin, Near East Relief worker, sailed today to aid in refugee relief work in Smyrna. When the news of the Smyrna disaster was cabled to America, Mrs. Austin was making speeches for the Near East Relief in Missouri. She immediately telegraphed national headquarters of the organization in New York, volunteering her services in the emergency.

Mrs. Austin was in Samsoun during the deportations of a little more than a year ago, and has no illusions about the nature of the work she will be called upon to do in Smyrna. She speaks Turkish and is thoroughly conversant with the temper of the people living in the troubled countries bordering the East of the Mediterranean.

"The relief worker should think only of service," she said, when asked for her opinion of the political situation in the Near East.

Mrs. Austin has been connected with the Near East Relief for three years and has served as an efficiency expert, working out problems of feeding, housing and economical management in the organization's orphanages at Constantinople, Samsoun, Sivas, and Trans-Caucasia. It was she who devised a schedule of rations whereby each orphanage child is fed for \$1.95 a month.

Formerly a St. Louis newspaper woman, Mrs. Austin during the war was in the navy and was serving as chief yeoman at the time of the armistice. She was decorated by the State of Missouri for her services during the war.

EVANGELICAL UNION PROPOSED

BARRINGTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—Union of the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church, a movement which has been under way for some time, is expected to be consummated at the general conference of the United Evangelical Church, a number of ministers in the East Pennsylvania conference, however, including Bishop W. P. Hill, are opposed to the union. Mr. Hengst stated.

CABINET CHANGES REPORTED IN CHINA

Announcement Made Which May Have Far-aching Effect

PEKING, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press).—Changes in the Cabinet considered by the Peking Government for some time, were announced today and are believed to have an important bearing on the relations between the northern and southern republics.

Sun Tien-lin succeeds Tien Wen-lan as Minister of the Interior; Lo Wen-kun succeeds Kao Ling-wei as Minister of Finance, and Shu Chien takes the place of Ching Yao-cheng as Minister of Education. Shu Chien formerly was Minister of Justice of the Canton Government.

In a recent statement Dr. Sun Yat Sen, deposed President of the Southern Government, criticized the financial situation in Peking and urged the adoption of a system of compulsory education.

It is not known whether the appointment of Shu Chien, formerly of the Canton Cabinet, is meant as a move of reconciliation or whether the new minister of finance was named for the purpose of placating Dr. Sun and South China.

AIRMEN TO VISIT BOSTON

LISBON, Sept. 20.—The Portuguese airmen, Senhor Sacadura and Senhor Coutinho, who recently completed a flight from Lisbon to Rio Janeiro, plan to leave for Boston, Mass., after their arrival here from South America on the cruiser Carvalhal Arojo. They will remain in Boston 20 days.

POSTMASTERS ARE NAMED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Nominations for postmasters yesterday included James H. Butler, Pittsfield, Mass.; Silas D. Reed, Taunton, Mass.; and Charles F. McKenna, Montpelier, Vt.

Photographer

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Christians of Military Age Made Prisoners of War

By Special Cable

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20

All male Christians at Smyrna of military age, that is between the ages of 18 and 45, are considered as prisoners by a Turkish proclamation. The rest of the population are destined for deportation. Armenians suffered the most. The evacuation is almost complete.

SOLIDARITY IS AIM OF ALLIES' MEETING ON TURKISH CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

The whole question really turns on whether diplomacy will suffice to secure respect for the terms of the armistice of 1918. Ottoman history through centuries down to the present day certainly suggests that parleys will prove futile unless supported by armed force. Thus all subsidiary arguments are beside the point and all talk of England endeavoring to save the face of Constantine of no more value than the proverbial red herring.

Greece today has ceased to count as a political factor. The issue has become essentially international. The best news of the day is that Lord Curzon is to see M. Poincaré in Paris. Therein lies the germ of an agreement, for the British Foreign Secretary will be able to remind the French ministers of their accord of last March and remembrance of the Moderation desire to meet French views. It is manifest during that meeting ought to be sufficient to convince Paris that no extreme ideas or even sentimental considerations will be allowed to stand in the way of Anglo-French solidarity.

Meantime, it is necessary to refer to the desire of Downing Street to explain away the crucial nature of Saturday's official statement. If it did not represent the considered views of the Cabinet as a whole, it seems regrettable that such a portentous document should ever have been permitted to see the light of day. If the Government was not prepared to stand by it, its publication was manifestly indefensible.

Furthermore, although France, by its own actions, long ago jettisoned any right to complain of individual action in the Near East, the necessity of allied unity today is so great that it must be regretted that previous communication of the views expressed was not made to the cabinets in Paris and Rome. Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly feels that in the general European interest it is necessary that Great Britain put down her foot firmly, and vital arguments are available in support of this attitude. But the French are a highly strung, susceptible Nation, and the need for solidarity of action is so great today that it is desirable to study their psychology as deeply as that of the Turks. Allowances must also be made for the dilemma in which the French find themselves, and the mere fact that they are reaping what they have sown should have little bearing on the case.

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PEACE PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN IN PARIS

France and England Likely to Agree on Firm Measures in the Dardanelles

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The conversations today in Paris are of an exceedingly critical character. Lord Curzon, however, is credited with more moderate intentions than were represented in the bellicose semi-official note of Saturday last, which has had the unexpected result of rallying all the European countries concerned against England. Strong as one's sympathies are for the Greeks and dangerous as the triumph of the Turks may ultimately prove, they should not make one blind to the facts. The facts are, as stated in this correspondence, that the British declaration of policy, hitherto menacing, advocating force instead of diplomatic methods, has shocked France, who was previously in full accord with England on the freedom of the Straits, which is the only question that presents itself at the moment.

Reassuring Outlook

As the tactlessness of the British note, which has thus given the leadership to France in the Near East, is now generally recognized to be a blunder of which Lord Curzon himself is strongly disapproving, there is every hope that he will succeed today in rallying the French Government to the views which prevailed last week. France has not been frightened with this war talk. Her assistance could have been counted on, but emphatically she will not be dragged into the conflict and her suspicions once aroused she will look askance at every British suggestion.

Fortunately, Lord Curzon is believed here to stand for the saner side of British policy and his virtual repudiation of the note pleases the French.

The prospect is more reassuring today, for the French declare that the Kemalists have given them specific assurances that they will not commit acts of hostility against the Allies nor attempt to force the Straits. They draw a distinction between old allied occupations of the neutral zone and occupations which merely take the place of the Greek forces. In so far as the Allies regard themselves as a substitute for the re-enforcement of the Greeks they may be attacked, and for this reason the French are hastily quitting Chanak. The British still remain and therefore Chanak may be regarded as one of the danger points.

French Mission to Angora

If there is a collision, it will be impossible to predict the extent and importance of the conflagration. But the French are certain that there can be no hostility actively displayed, unless it is provoked elsewhere.

In the Cabinet Council, yesterday, Mr. Poincaré was entirely approved by his colleagues and means to stand firm for peace. He is preparing to send a mission, headed by Franklin Bouillon, to Angora, in order to keep a restraining influence over the Kemalists. This is not yet announced and, indeed, in conversations with Franklin Bouillon, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learned that he has not yet decided this, because of the denunciation in England of his earlier mission. He protests that he is a friend of the Entente, with a past which should preserve him from accusations of insincerity.

However this may be, M. Poincaré went into conference today with opinions that are perfectly clear.

1. The Kemalists will not attack the Straits.

2. They will not march on Constantinople which, in any case, has been

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promised them after the other conditions of peace are settled.

The problem of Turkey does not arise immediately, but is one to be considered by the Peace Conference at a subsequent date.

Thus the discussions with Lord Curzon resolved themselves into the question of the Straits and on this the French presented Kemal's assurance that he will do nothing to precipitate trouble, pending a general conference.

Count Sforza, the Italian Ambassador, received explicit instructions from Signor Schanzer to support fully the French viewpoint so that this issue has united the two continental countries which had been effectually separated. Lord Curzon saw M. Poincaré before the meeting of the three.

At the moment of cabling there is every prospect that France and England will agree on real measures of firmness when the Turkish and false show of firmness is forgotten.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—An agreement between Great Britain and France on the Near Eastern problem seemed reasonably assured after a two and a half hour conversation between M. Poincaré and Lord Curzon at the French Foreign Office this afternoon.

The preliminary conversation ended at 1:30 o'clock. Lord Curzon on leaving said:

"It was simply a private conversation. Some progress was made. There is nothing to be said for the moment. We will resume at 3:30 o'clock and continue tomorrow."

STATE HIGHWAY OPENED

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 20.—Announcement made here today by William Burns, in charge of the local office of the State Department of Public Works, that a new five-mile strip of concrete road, part of the Mohawk trail, in the town of Shelburne, had been opened to traffic Sunday. This is a continuation of the four-mile strip laid last year from Greenfield to the top of Shelburne Mountain.

PARENT-TEACHERS MEET

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, of Worcester, Mass., National President of the Parent-Teachers Association, was the principal speaker at the meeting here last night of the Connecticut Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations. Closer co-operation

PRESIDENT LOOKS TO SENATE AS HOUSE DEFIES BONUS VETO

(Continued from Page 1)

The House on the bills establishing a federal fact-finding coal commission having been settled in conference, that measure soon will be forwarded to the White House for the President's approval.

Under the agreement the commission membership will number seven, which is more than the Senate wanted in the first place. The first report of the commission will be required by Jan. 15, 1923, and the life of the commission is for one year from the date of enactment.

The House can complete its minor jobs easily within the next day or so and then mark time until the Senate applies the finishing touches to legislation. Although its proponents will make an outcry the Dyer anti-lynching bill is to be one of the bills that will go over until the next session.

Text of President's Message

Disapproving Soldiers' Bonus

To the House of Representatives: Herewith I return without approval, H. R. 10574, a bill "to provide adjusted compensation for the veterans of the World War and for other purposes."

With the avowed purpose of the bill to give expression of a nation's gratitude to those who served in its defense in the World War, I am in accord, but in its provisions for the adjustment of compensation Congress has failed, first of all, to provide the revenue from which the bestowal is to be paid.

Moreover, it establishes the very dangerous precedent of creating a Treasury covenant to pay which puts a burden, variously estimated between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000, upon the American people, who are already under an obligation, which the Government always must pay, but to bestow a bonus which the soldiers themselves, while serving in the World War, did not expect.

It is not to be denied that the Nation has certain very binding obligations to those of its defenders who made real sacrifices in the World War, and who left the armies injured, disabled or deceased, so that they could not resume their places in the normal activities of life. These obligations are being gladly and generously met, but there are here and there inefficiencies and injustices, and some distressing instances of neglect but they are all unintentional, and every energy is being directed to their earliest possible correction.

No Complaint of Heavy Cost In meeting this obligation, there is no complaint about the heavy cost. In the current fiscal year, we are expending \$510,000,000 on hospitalization and care of sick and wounded, on compensation and vocational training for the disabled, and for insurance. The figures do not include the more than \$35,000,000 in process of expenditure on hospital construction.

The estimates for the year to follow are approximately \$470,000,000, and the figures may need to be made larger. Though the peak in hospitalization may have passed, there is a growth in domiciliation and the discharge in full of our obligations, to the disabled, disabled, or dependent who have a right to the Government's care, with insurance liability added, will probably reach a total sum in excess of \$25,000,000,000. More than 20,000 disabled men are enrolled in some of the 445 different courses in vocational training. Fifty-four thousand of them are in schools, or colleges, or military training camps, in industrial establishments, and a few more than 6000 are being trained in schools operated by the veterans bureau.

Approximately 19,000 have completed their courses and have employment in all cases where they desire it, and 55,000 have been deferred for the present time their economic situation. The number eligible under the law may reach close to 400,000 and facilities will continue to be afforded, unmindful of the necessary cost until every obligation is fulfilled.

Two hundred and seventy-six thousand patients have been hospitalized, more than 250,000 discharged and 25,678 patients are in our hospitals today. Many Awarded Compensation Four hundred and sixteen thousand awards of compensation have been made on account of death or disability and \$480,000,000 has been paid to disabled men and their dependent relatives. One hundred and seventy-five thousand disabled ex-service men are now receiving compensation along with medical or hospital care where needed, and 250,000 checks go out monthly in distributing the \$5,000,000 payment on indispensible obligations.

I recite the figures to remind the Congress how generously and how properly it has opened the Treasury doors to discharge the obligations of the Nation, to those to whom it indisputably owes compensation and care. Though undying gratitude is the deed of every one who served, it is not to be said that a material bestowal is an obligation to those who emerged from the great conflict not only unharmed, but physically, mentally and spiritually richer for the great experience. If an obligation were to be admitted, it would be to charge the adjusted compensation bill with inadequacy and stinginess wholly unbecoming our Republic. Such a bestowal to be worth while, must be generous and without apology. Clearly the bill returned herewith takes cognizance of the inability of the Government wisely to bestow and says, in substance, "We do not have the cash, we do not believe in a tax levy to meet the situation, but here is our note, you may have our credit for half its worth." This is not compensation, but rather a pledge by the Congress, while the executive branch of the Government is left to provide for payments falling due in ever increasing amounts.

When the bill was under consideration in the House, I expressed the conviction that any grant of bonus ought to provide the means of paying it, and I was unable to suggest any plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a plan was unacceptable to the Congress, and the bill has been enacted without even a suggested means of meeting the cost. Indeed, the cost is not definitely known, either for the immediate future, or in the ultimate settlement. The treasury estimates, based on what seems the most likely exercise of the options, figures the direct cost at approximately \$145,000,000 for 1923; \$225,000,000 for 1924; \$114,000,000 for 1925; \$312,000,000 for 1926, making a total of \$796,000,000, and a total cost in excess of \$4,000,000,000. No estimate of the large indirect cost had been made. The certificate plan sets up no reserve against the ultimate liability. The plan avoids any considerable direct

outlay by the Government during the earlier years of the bill's proposed operations, but the loans on the certificates would be floated on the credit of the nation. This is borrowing on the nation's credit just as truly as though the loans were made by direct Government borrowing and involves dangerous abuse of public credit. Moreover, the certificate plan of payment is little less than certified inability of the Government to pay, and invites a practice of sacrificial barter, which I cannot sanction.

It is worth remembering that the public credit is founded on the popular belief in the defensibility of public expenditure, as well as the Government's ability to pay. Loans come from every rank in life, and our heavy tax burdens reach, directly or indirectly, every element in our citizenship. To add a sixth of the total sum of our public debt for a distribution among less than 5,000,000 out of 110,000,000, whether inspired by grateful sentiment or political expediency, would undermine the confidence on which our credit is built and establish the precedent of distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it seem politically appealing to do so.

Congress Appraised One Danger Congress clearly appraised the danger of borrowing directly to finance a bestowal which is without obligation, and manifestly recognized the financial problems with which the Nation is confronted. Our current fiscal year amount to approximately \$4,000,000,000, most of which will have to be refunded. Within the next six years, more than \$10,000,000,000 will have to be financed. These outstanding and maturing obligations are difficult enough to meet without the complication of added indebtedness, even one of the threats higher interest and delays the adjustment to stable Government financing and the diminution of federal taxes to the defensible cost of government.

It is sometimes thoughtlessly urged that it is a simple thing for the rich Republic to add \$4,000,000,000 to its indebtedness, and that the Government's response to the Government's appeal for funds amid the stress of war. It is to be remembered that the Government's body was ready to give his all. Let us not recall the comparatively few exceptions. Citizens of every degree of competence loaned and sacrificed, precisely in the same spirit that our soldiers went out for service. The war spirit impelled. To a war necessity there was but one answer, but a peace bestowal on the former service men, as though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of public funds, a reversal of the policy which exalted patriotic service in the past and suggests the future danger that be inspired by compensation rather than consciousness of duty to flag and country.

Business Should Be Diminished The pressing problem of the Government is that of diminishing our burdens, rather than adding thereto. It is the problem of the world. War inflation and war expenditures have increased budgets and added to indebtedness until the whole world is staggering under the load; we have been driving in every direction to curtail our expenditures and establish economies without impairing the essentials of governmental activities. It has been a difficult and unpopular task. It is vastly more difficult to expend than to save. After nearly a year and a quarter of insistence and persuasion with a concerted drive to reduce Government expenditures in every quarter possible, it would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to add now the proposed burden, and it would rend the commitment of economy and saving so essential to our future welfare.

The financial problems of the Government are too little heeded until we are face to face with a great emergency. The diminishing income of the Government, due to the receding tide of business and attending incomes, has been overlooked momentarily, but cannot be long ignored. The latest budget figures for the current fiscal year show a deficit of more than \$850,000,000, and a further deficit for the year succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collections on foreign indebtedness which the Government is likely to receive. To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no more than governmental folly.

Meaning Increased Taxation Inevitably it means increased taxation, which Congress was unwilling to levy for the purpose of this bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy and restraint to the activities which contribute to the common welfare. It is to be remembered that the United States played no self-seeking part in the world war and pursued an unselfish policy of peace and was won. We demanded no reparation for the cost involved, no payments out of which obligations to our soldiers could be met. I have not magnified the willing outlay in behalf of those to whom we have a sacred obligation. It is essential to remember that a more than \$4,000,000,000 pledge to the disabled ex-service men now will not diminish the later obligations which will have to be met when the younger veterans of today shall contribute to the rolls of the aged, indigent and dependent.

It is as inevitable as that the years will pass, that pension provision for world war veterans will be made, as it has been made for those who served in previous wars. It will cost more billions than I venture to suggest. There will be justification when the need is apparent, and a rational financial policy today is necessary to make the nation ready for the expenditure which is certain to be required in the coming years. The contemplation of such a policy is in accord with the established practice of the nation, and puts the service men of the World War on the same plane as the millions of men who fought the previous battles of the Republic.

I confess a regret that I must sound a note of disappointment to the many ex-service men who have the impression that it is as simple a matter for the Government to bestow billions in peace as it was to expend billions in war. I regret to stand between them and the pitifully small compensation proposed, and to be out of accord with the majority of Congress which has voted the bestowal. The simple truth is that this bill proposes a Government obligation of more than \$4,000,000,000 without a provision of funds for the extraordinary expenditure which the executive branch of the Government must finance in the face of difficult financial problems and the complete defeat of our commitment to effect economies. I would rather appeal, therefore, to the candid reflections of Congress and the country, and to the ex-service men in particular, as to the course better suited to further the welfare of our country. These ex-soldiers who served so gallantly in war and who are to be so conspicuous in the progress of the half century before us must know that nations can only survive where taxation is restrained from the limits of oppression, where the public treasury is locked against class legislation, but ever open to public necessity and prepared to meet all essential obligations. Such a policy makes a better country for which to fight, or to have fought, and affords a surer abiding place in which to live and attain.

—WARREN G. HARDING.

PLAY ORGANIZERS TO DISCUSS WORK

Some 600 Delegates Expected
at New Jersey Congress—
Noted Speakers on List

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—Some 600 men and women "who make play their work" are arriving here for the ninth convention of the Recreation Congress, which opens at Chalfonts, Haddon Hall, Oct. 2. To this congress will come city superintendents of recreation, playground directors, scoutmasters, camp-fire guardians, settlement workers, directors of school centers, and experts in camp craft and dramatics, representing every phase of the subject of community recreation.

A large number of delegates are being sent by city departments of recreation. Detroit heads the list, with a delegation of 25; Allentown, Pa., has appointed 15, and many cities are sending their entire recreation commissions of various sizes. The Governor of Virginia decided that the required state action, and has appointed 200 delegates.

Folk plays, people's choruses, girls' and boys' clubs, municipal camps, swimming pools, the best and most modern kinds of playground apparatus and how to organize a city department of recreation, will be discussed. The delegates will consider ways and means for increasing the sum total of "free-for-all" recreation in the big cities, small towns and in rural districts.

Among the speakers will be Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Dr. J. H. Finley, former Commissioner of Education of New York State; Lorado Taft, sculptor, who will discuss "Beauty in the Home Town"; Arthur Pound, author of "The Iron Man"; and Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard, who will discuss Community Drama.

The calling of a national Recreation Congress focuses attention on the fact that people are taking the subject of play more seriously than they did a few years ago and that a new profession has developed in a comparatively short time, the profession of organizing and directing play.

PRINTING DISPLAY AT BUSINESS SHOW

Graphic Arts Have Day at
Pittsburgh Exposition

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 20 (Special).—This was a combined Chamber of Commerce and Graphic Arts Day at the Business Show at Motor Square Garden, and a special committee from the immense business organization of Pittsburgh had charge of the Chamber of Commerce booth, composed of R. J. Seaman, H. R. Mason and H. H. Jones.

This evening the first musical program will be given, when the Chamber of Commerce male chorus of 30 voices, under the leadership of Bert Mustin, will entertain with a concert. The organization is one of the finest of its kind in the city.

William H. Furey, president of the Chamber of Commerce, will deliver an address on the work the chamber is doing, and plans to do for the betterment of commercial and industrial enterprises in the Pittsburgh area. Special displays were made today by the printers of Pittsburgh, who sought to show by actual samples that the printing industry of this city is equipped to do just as good work as any other printing organization throughout the country. This has been an uphill battle for the master printers of Pittsburgh, on account of so much work going to other cities by reason of strikes and labor troubles that have held back the industries of this section in the past five years.

"NEW COMMANDMENT" MAY BE ADDED BY EPISCOPAL BISHOPS

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 20.—If action taken by the house of bishops eventually is validated, the Protestant Episcopal Church will have 11 instead of 10 commandments in its prayer book. The bishops voted in general convention here to add a new commandment, embracing Christ's admonition to "Love one another." It was said that this will be printed with the Ten Commandments. The text adopted is this:

"Again he said, 'A new commandment I give you, that ye love me as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.'"

MR. UNTERMYER MAY NOT AID MR. KELLER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Oscar E. Keller (R.), Representative from Minnesota, received yesterday a telegram

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Eve. 8:30
"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit of reflection of life as "The House of a Doll's House," and how authentic it is being acted.—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"
BY GEORGE KELLY

630. COHAN THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. M. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30
"The best play James Forbes has written."—As Amey. Miss Lawrence steps into the front rank of American actresses.—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

THE ENDLESS CHAIN
With Margaret Lawrence
Klaw Th. W. 45th St. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. MACDONALD WATSON
"The Funniest Comedian in Town" is his Comedy of Scottish Characters.

HUNKY DORY
—N. Y. Times.
FRAZER WEST 43rd St. Evening 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
"You will see the best of the best."—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

WILLIAM COURTNEY in
"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. & Foulton

from Samuel Untermyer, in which the New York lawyer said that it may be impossible for him to act as counsel for Mr. Keller in the impeachment proceedings against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States.

The House Judiciary Committee to which had been referred Mr. Keller's resolution seeking the impeachment of Mr. Daugherty, reported today that the hearing of Mr. Daugherty should be postponed until December, and Mr. Untermyer wired to Mr. Keller yesterday that his duties as counsel for the Lockwood committee, investigating the housing in New York would be particularly heavy at that time.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE BLAMED BY SOVIET

Izvestia Asserts Geneva and The Hague Conferences Failed Through Its Action

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The United States is accused of adopting a dog-in-the-manager attitude toward Russia by the newspaper Izvestia in commenting upon the reaction of the American press to the Russian refusal to receive a commission of investigation unless given a like privilege in the United States.

Foreign Minister Georgi Tchitcherine's reply, says the Izvestia, was designed to bring about better relations between Russia and America and not intended as a diplomatic slap in the face, as it was interpreted by some of the American newspapers.

The Izvestia takes the occasion to assert that the failure of the conferences at Genoa and The Hague was due partly to the American attitude concerning Russia. It alleges that the "American oil trust" was responsible for the break-up of the Genoa meeting by spreading reports that property previously belonging to France and Belgium had been given to England.

The United States is better acquainted with Russian affairs than any other government, says the newspaper. For this reason America should realize that the supposed negotiations on the basis of reciprocity would be useful to Sovietia as well as to the United States, and that it was in this spirit that the note was sent. Consequently, it sees no occasion why the reply should be considered inimically by the American press.

CHANGES IN POLICY OF LABOR COLLEGE

Size of Classes at Milwaukee Not to Exceed 30 Hereafter

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 20.—Important changes were made in the work to be conducted by the Milwaukee Labor College when the first 10-week term starts, the second week in October.

Classes in all studies will be limited to 30 students according to William Coleman, who recently was re-elected president of the school. A more complete English department will be one of the important additions to the school's courses. It will now be possible for those who have had little or no training in English to secure a fundamental foundation in the 10-week term. Economics, both elementary and applied courses, also will be added.

In speaking of the work for the year, a member of the board of trustees said: "There will be opportunity for much discussion and individual investigation, and the courses will be of greatest assistance to those who hope to serve the labor movement in the future."

The college, which was organized a year ago, had an attendance of 233 at the close of the term which was larger than had originally been planned. The largest enrollment was in the class on labor economics.

AUSTRALIAN'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 25.—Senator Pearce attended the Washington Limitation of Armaments Conference as Australian representative. Upon his return he presented a bill of expenses amounting to approximately \$42,500. Some senators thought this was high, but the Commonwealth Treasurer, Mr. Bruce, came forward as one with experience of hotel bills in the United States, and declared one could not live in a Washington hotel for \$250 a week unless one had no meals.

BRITISH TRAM MEN MAY LEAVE WORK

Proposed 12-Shilling Wage Cut
Likely to Cause 10,000 Men
to Strike at Once

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Sept. 20.—A deadlock has arisen over the proposal of the Municipal Tramways Association to terminate the existing agreement whereby the tramway men's wages are fixed on a sliding scale, varying according to the cost of living, and to substitute therefore a system whereby a 12s. reduction is effected in three monthly installments, a 4s. reduction commencing on Oct. 1. Unless a settlement is reached today 10,000 tramwaymen will come out on strike tomorrow.

The men claim that the existing sliding scale (which is similar to that operative for the railwaymen) has already reduced wages 10 shillings since it was inaugurated in March, 1921, the wage being now 72 shillings a week against 82. They declare the 12 shillings cut now proposed will reduce their wage below the bare subsistence level and they maintain they are determined to oppose any departure from the existing sliding scale agreement.

The employers, on the other hand, point out that they have the right to terminate the existing agreement on three months' notice (which they have already given). The tramwaymen's wages, they say, are now considerably higher than in skilled trades, such as the shipwrights, who get 58s. 7d. a week, or the goods porters, who get 52s. 6d. a week, and many others. They therefore feel it is right to make a reduction which will put the tramwaymen on a similar footing with these other classes of industrial labor.

The matter is being thrashed out at a meeting between the protagonists at the Ministry of Labor today, and while hopes are entertained that a strike will be averted, the position is undoubtedly one of considerable tension.

STOCK EXCHANGE REFLECTS HOPEFUL NEAR EAST FEELING

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Sept. 20.—More hopeful feeling on the Near East situation is reflected in London Stock Exchange, which reopened this morning with the level of prices nearly back at that prevailing before the fall of two days ago. In this connection importance attaches here to reports of French endeavors to get Mustapha Kemal Pasha to accept reason.

On the other hand, the advance of the Kemalists forces to Bigha, in the neutral zone, within 45 miles of the British position at Chanak, the renewal of fighting between Soviet and Rumanian military forces on the Bessarabian frontier and the new Russian claims to participate in any Near East settlement, are all indicative of the acuteness of the situation that still exists. That consistently anti-Coalition journal, the Morning Post, recognizes this so strongly as to state today that "in a moment of danger we are one," and "even Mr. Lloyd George can count on the undivided support not only of Great Britain but of the British Empire."

Everything now turns upon the results of Lord Curzon's mission in Paris, where the intrinsic unity of British and French interests on the Dardanelles has to be set against divergencies on the Rhine, tempered by the mediation of Italian and little Entente representatives, whose chief concern is the maintenance of unity of the general allied front.

SHOALS MAY BE SOLD BY SECRETARY OF WAR

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Contending it would be a difficult matter for the whole membership of the House to complete a negotiation for the Muscle Shoals offer which baffled the Military Affairs Committee, Harry E. Hall (R.), Representative from Iowa, offered a resolution today empowering the Secretary of War to make the best possible bargain for the Government.

Mr. Hall declared that neither Henry Ford, the Alabama Power Company nor any other concern would be prevented from purchasing the

government plant at Muscle Shoals under his resolution. Mr. Hall's proposal would limit the tenure of the proposed lease to anyone to 50 years instead of 100 years as proposed by Mr. Ford. It also provides for the return of the government steam plant at Gorgas to the Alabama Power Company, provided it pays a fair price which the resolution sets at \$3,000,000. In his original offer Mr. Ford insisted upon taking over the plant. Mr. Hall said he would press his resolution at the next session.

PRESIDENT TO SET DATE FOR DEGREE

Special Conclave Ordered by
Scottish Rite Council at Cleveland Session

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—An extraordinary conclave of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, United States of America, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, will be called in Cleveland one day this year for the "specific purpose of investing President Harding with the thirty-third and highest degree of Masonry," it was announced today.

The motion was made by Thomas R. Marshall, former vice-president, and requested Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander, to convene the extraordinary session at a date to be specified by the President.

Mr. Abbott reported yesterday that 19,572 Masons took the thirty-second degree in the northern jurisdiction during the last year, increasing the total to 218,231. Fourteen degrees Masons in this jurisdiction totaled 230,704, Mr. Abbott declared.

A gift of \$25,000 to several hundred former service men who are Masons was announced by Mr. Abbott and approved by the Supreme Council. In 1917 a fund of \$100,000 was placed at the disposal of the commander for the purpose of giving "relief and comfort to the soldiers of the world war," Mr. Abbott stated, and, as all the fund had not been used the donation was made from it.

Plans for the building of a clubhouse at the government hospital at Ft. Bayard, N. M., for Masonic patients, to cost \$25,000, were announced. The Supreme Council also approved plans of Mr. Abbott in establishing 15 scholarships in colleges for "deserving" sons and daughters of master Masons. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for this work. Each scholarship will be for a four-year course it was announced.

John S. Wallace of Newcastle, Pa., was appointed deputy for Pennsylvania to succeed William M. Donaldson, resigned, and Frederick C. Thayer of Waterville, Me., was appointed deputy for Maine to succeed William C. Mason.

DR. WIRTH LOOKING TO AMERICA FOR AID

German Chancellor Sees No
Hope for Country If United
States Remains Passive

LONDON, Sept. 20.—An alarming picture of internal conditions in Germany in consequence of the poor harvest and "unfulfillable demands" of her late enemies, was drawn by Dr. Karl Wirth, German Chancellor, in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Westminster Gazette.

Germany's only hope, he intimated, lay in America. "The hunger which is feared owing to the bad harvest," he said, "creates an extremely dangerous situation and causes grave fears for the immediate future. There is danger of internal disorders should the misery continue."

After reiterating his previously expressed views on the reparations demands and denouncing the attitude of the Allies, he continued: "Anyone can see for himself the terrible sufferings of our middle class, which today runs the risk of annihilation. Indeed, one can say it is already ceasing to exist."

"We have done all possible and are now at our wits' end. There is serious discontent among the workers. The poverty in Germany is appalling, and there is fear of a social revolution. Our difficult position is understood even in the hostile foreign circles; nevertheless methods of pressure continue to be accorded first place."

"There is still some hope left. America, which has been standing aside so long, now perceives that the reconstruction of the world is impossible without the assistance. Indeed it is time she took steps in this direction; otherwise it will be too late."

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO WOMEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Four states, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland and New York, are represented by this year's winners of the residence scholarships established by Joseph Pulitzer and Gen. Horace W. Carpenter at Barnard College. Florence Braithwaite of Bayside, L. I., receives the Pulitzer scholarship awarded annually to a student from New York City.

The Pulitzer and Carpenter scholarships, which are awarded to students from a distance, range in value from \$300 to \$600. The winners are Virginia L. Brown of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Grace Mollenhauer of Dayton, O.; Mary E. McNeill of Cambridge, N. Y., and Anna Lee F. Worthington of Annapolis, Md.



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DRY DEMOCRAT PREPARING TO WAGE ACTIVE CAMPAIGN TO DEFEAT HIRAM JOHNSON

(Continued from Page 1)

would hope to jump into the forefront of the fight for the rural credit measures now before Congress.

Move to Effect Coalition

Throughout his career Mr. Pearson has stood for prohibition and was one of those who fought for the Eighteenth Amendment. He has also always kept within the ranks of the Democratic Party. J. C. Needham, former Representative in Congress, now living in Ventura County, is the Prohibition Party candidate for United States Senator. Within the last few weeks dry supporters of Mr. Pearson have started a movement to try to induce the withdrawal of Mr. Needham, on the ground that if he would swing his support to Mr. Pearson, the latter would have a much stronger chance of defeating Senator Johnson. Mr. Needham formerly was a Republican and a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Sam W. Small Jr., secretary of the William J. Pearson for United States Senator Club, said he believed a large percentage of Republicans who supported Charles C. Moore for the senatorial nomination, with, since Mr. Moore was defeated by Mr. Johnson at the primaries, swing to the support of Mr. Pearson at the November election.

On the wet and dry issue Senator Johnson remains silent, also refusing to say a word about the Wright Enforcement Act.

Fraudulent Distribution of Wine by Pseudo-Rabbis

Gives California New Fight

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Following the general action taken by heads of Jewish religious organizations in northern California against men posing as rabbis and other officials of the church who have been selling thousands of gallons of wine to mythical congregations, stricter regulations governing the issuing of sacramental wine have been taken by the prohibition authorities.

Samuel F. Rutter, prohibition director of this district, has received instructions from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, requiring rabbis to keep card indexes of the membership of their congregations, accounting for every drop of wine granted them. If the rabbi loses his congregation and obtains another, he must retain the old cards so that prohibition agents may see them at any time. If a rabbi loses his congregation, and does not get another, he must turn in his card index to the prohibition authorities and his successor must make out and keep a new card index.

While the prohibition regulations allow members of Jewish congregations 10 gallons of wine each per year, the new rules "suggest that two gallons are sufficient." Officials of Jewish churches in San Francisco declare that two gallons of wine a year is more by at least one gallon than any member of any congregation needs for sacramental purposes. It is also stated that grape juice, unfermented, is as suitable for use in the offices of the sacrament as fermented wine, and that, as a matter of fact, there is no need for fermented wine in any of the services of any Jewish religious organization.

Mr. Rutter says that since April, when he put forth the new regulations in this field, withdrawals of wine for sacramental purposes have decreased at least 70 per cent. The Jewish people and the heads of the churches are working with the director to run down and punish the pseudo-rabbis who are dispensing wine to non-existent "congregations." Eight "rabbis" have been deprived of their wine permits, three have been arrested, and all are awaiting definite action from Washington. Mr. Rutter said:

Jewish churches have no hierarchical form of government; each congregation is a law unto itself, and a dozen men may get together, form a "congregation," and elect one of the number as "rabbi." He obtains a character from the Secretary of State, submits a roster of his congregation to the prohibition director's office, and, unless I have absolute evidence that the names are fraudulent, I am compelled, under the law, to grant a permit for each member to buy ten gallons of wine a year.

Wherever we find excessive withdrawals have been made we investigate. We have found a number of fictitious names of clubs, unions or associations, as members of congregations, some of them as far away as Montreal. This office seeks and appreciates the co-operation of rabbis and other law-abiding Jews in weeding out the bootleggers who have taken advantage of the provisions of the law.

The Jewish World, official organ of the Jewish of the State, published a signed article by A. Gray, editor of the paper, revealing the sale of thousands of gallons of wine. In part it said:

The Secretary of State and the prohibition director in California have ordained more rabbis since prohibition went into effect than have been ordained by the combined orthodox and reformed branches of the Jewish faith in 20 years.

All that is necessary to become a rabbi is to adopt a Jewish name, get up a petition with 10 familiar Jewish names on it and get a license from the Secretary of State. The congregations usually consist of a list of Jewish names culled from the city directory or telephone book or some similar source, and for each member of his congregation the "rabbi" is permitted to withdraw 10 gallons of wine. There are lots of Irish, Swedish, Scottish, and even Greek residents of San Francisco who are getting a regular monthly supply of wine under the names of Goldstein, Blumberg, Silverman, Levinsky, and other adopted Jewish cognomens.

Demand for Facing Dry Issue

Put to Each Iowa Candidate

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 20—Iowa candidates for Congress and for the state Legislature who dodged the prohibition issue in the primaries will not be allowed to avoid answering it at the November elections, according to

a searching questionnaire sent out from Des Moines by the Iowa Anti-Saloon League to every political aspirant in the State. The questionnaire propounds these questions:

1. Are you opposed to any attempt to legalize the manufacture, sale of beer and wines?
2. If elected will you support legislation for securing a better enforcement of the prohibition laws?
3. If elected will you use your influence to prevent any backward step along the line of prohibition legislation?

One of these forms with a request for immediate reply has been mailed to every candidate for Congress or the state Legislature who failed to answer the Anti-Saloon League's primary election questionnaire.

Voters in any community in the State may find out the stand of their candidate on the prohibition question by writing to the Anti-Saloon League, R. N. Holsapple, superintendent, announces.

New York Has Seized Liquor Worth \$15,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Liquor, valued at \$15,000,000, has been seized and a total of 15,563 arrests have been made since the New York prohibition law went into effect, according to a report made by John A. Leach, first deputy police commissioner, in charge of enforcing the Mullan-Gage law. In a short time, the commissioner said, he expects to dispose of or to destroy a large part of the seized liquor. Besides the liquor the police have seized other property used in the handling or transportation of liquor and valued at more than \$1,000,000.

Some of the liquor seized, the deputy commissioner said, has been ordered returned by the courts.

Dry's Regional Conference Pledges Renewed Aid

MAJ. ROY A. HAYNES, United States Prohibition Commissioner, was pledged unfailing support and co-operation by a unanimous vote of those attending the first New England Regional Conference of the Anti-Saloon League, which came to a close late yesterday afternoon in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, Boston. The conference, one of a series held all over the United States, which takes the place of the old national conventions, was declared a decided success by national and local officials of the league as it came to a close, and while no definite action was taken, it is thought that the discussions taken part in by anti-saloon workers from all parts of New England will shape the future policy of those supporting prohibition during the next year in these states.

The resolution supporting Major Haynes follows:

We believe in the character and ability of National Commissioner of Prohibition Roy A. Haynes, and pledge to him and to his co-operating subordinates every assistance which we find possible to render. We believe that no greater single blow could be struck against the cause of law than the permitting of the forcing of Major Haynes from his position by the enemies of the Eighteenth Amendment to the constitution. We ask that one of the national officers, which one to be chosen by themselves, shall see that President Harding receives an expression of our faith in and support of Major Haynes and our belief that no attack on him should be permitted to shake the confidence of the chief executive or permit it to be any way hampered in the work, which he is doing as prohibition commissioner.

Another resolution, also receiving a unanimous vote of the conference, urged the necessity of renewed activity on the part of all drys if the good already wrought by prohibition is to be maintained. This resolution declared:

We believe that the hardest and most critical part of the struggle for the saving of America from the grip of the liquor power lies ahead. That which we have gained will be lost, and the sacrifices already made of time and of nerve, of life and reputation, as well as money will count for naught if we now permit the law which has been enacted to become a dead letter by lax public sentiment or insufficient political support. We, therefore, urge as strongly as it is possible for us to urge that loyal Americans everywhere, especially the church people who are our particular constituency, add to their great and effective efforts that which is necessary to complete the accomplishment. And as we have found response to the work of our children we give praise to the Father of All Mercies for the support and guidance of the past and have unwavering faith that in the journey which lies still before us to reach the end of our labors in adequately enforced prohibition in the United States and throughout the world his strength and guidance will bring us to victory.

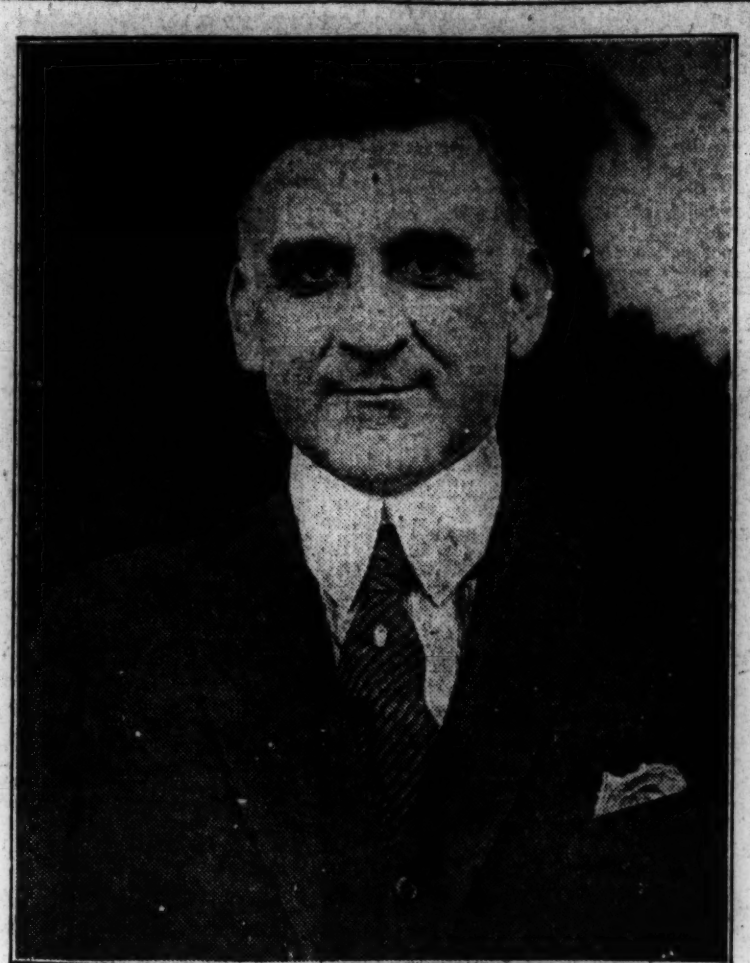
Support of the American Bond, a new departure of the Anti-Saloon League into the broader field of encouraging good citizenship and respect for law, was pledged.

Other resolutions passed by the conference urged the necessity of a strong fight on the part of all those who stand for law and order in favor of the Massachusetts prohibition enforcement code, which will be placed before the voters on Nov. 7. The passage of this law, backing up the Eighteenth Amendment was declared to be of importance to the entire country. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts league, soon to retire for the higher position of superintendent of New York and New England for the Anti-Saloon League of America, was also given praise for his work and his supervision of the conference.

The Rev. E. J. Moore, assistant general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, spoke at the afternoon session of "The Relation of the Church to the League Program Today." While recognizing the immeasurable aid given by the churches to the Anti-Saloon movement in the past, Mr. Moore asserted that even greater aid would be necessary in the future.

FASCISTI MILITARY ACTIVITY

ROME, Sept. 20—The Fascists are forming squadrons of cavalry, which are being instructed to concentrate in Rome next month.



William J. Pearson

Dry Democrat, Who Will Oppose Hiram Johnson for United States Senatorship From California

EFFORT TO DISRUPT UNIONS IS ALLEGED

Counter Charges of Conspiracy Are Brought Against Executives by Head of Shop Crafts

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—Counter charges of a conspiracy of railway executives to destroy rail unions were injected into the proceedings by the defense when the hearing on the Government's rail strike injunction was continued today before Judge James H. Wilkerson.

The charge of a conspiracy to destroy the railroad unions made in an affidavit by E. M. Jewell, head of the shop organizations, was offered to charges by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, that the rail strike was a conspiracy against interstate commerce.

In his affidavit, Mr. Jewell laid the blame for the strike at the door of the Association of Railway Executives. Twenty-five rail heads linked together in the operation of 39 class 1 roads, with a trackage of 211,280 miles, or 82 per cent of the country's entire mileage, were specifically mentioned as responsible for conditions leading to the strike.

Of these 25 there were eight named as a group forming "the inner circle of the financial combine." They were named as follows:

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific and director in 12 railroads; William Rockefeller, director in 11 roads; H. C. DeForest, New York lawyer and cap-

italist, and director in 11 roads; A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, director in 11 roads; G. F. Baker, president of the First National roads; H. S. Vanderbilt, director in 10 roads; Samuel Rea, president of the Bank of New York, director in 10 roads; Pennsylvania system, and L. P. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson railroad.

OVERTURES MADE BY MR. DE VALERA

Republican Leader in Hiding Seeks Conference

BELFAST, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press)—The Dublin correspondent of the Belfast Telegraph asserts today that negotiations are proceeding between Eamon de Valera the Republican leader, who is in Dublin, and the provisional government.

"Mr. De Valera is in hiding," the message adds, "but through an intermediary he has made and received certain overtures. There is a growing feeling in Dublin that it would take years to suppress the Republicans, which task would bankrupt the Free State. Moreover, the Republicans are feeling the pinch in the matter of supplies."

A report similar to the foregoing was contained in a Belfast message to the London Daily Express today. This message declared Mr. de Valera was in hiding in Dublin and seeking through an intermediary to arrange a conference with the Free State leaders to discuss peace terms.

CONSERVATIVE CABINET INDORSED BY LIBERAL LEADER OF COLOMBIA

President Ospino Surrounds Himself With Men Who Are Expected to Guard Against Political Disturbances

MEDELLIN, Colombia, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—When President Ospino was inaugurated on Aug. 7, it was quite evident he promptly turned his attention to the problem of Cabinet appointments. All of his first selections excepting Dr. Miguel Jimenez Lopez, Minister of State, Señor Antonio Paredes, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Felix Salazar, Minister of Finance, declined to join the official family of the new President. The Liberals, General Herrera and Dr. Uribe, after consulting with the Liberal members of Congress, decided not to participate in the Conservative Government. It was a surprise that the Conservatives, Don Carlos Velez Dantes, Dr. Emilio Ferrero and Dr. Alejandro Lopez should fall the President. By some it was thought that the salary was unattractive, whereupon a bill was placed before Congress increasing a Minister's salary to \$600 per month. This bill is pending. It is evident that there was something going on behind the scenes, probably disagreement inside the Conservative ranks, which served to complicate the situation.

During this period of transition and uncertainty the Ministers of the former regime left their posts and their clerks were in full charge of the vacant departments. President Ospino again attacked the Cabinet question. Rumors were rife, the President was besieged with suggestions and recommendations, but it appears that he paddled his own canoe and landed safely with the following appointments, which were duly accepted and have just been confirmed: Don Gabriel Posada Villa, Minister of the Treasury, well known in the Department of Antioquia, where he has been identified with railroad and other public affairs; Dr. Jorge Velez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Conservative, prominent in politics and formerly Minister of Public Works under President Concha; Dr. Jose Uribe Osorio, Minister of War, Conservative, from the Department of Atlantico, where he was connected with governmental affairs for several years; Dr. Alberto Portocarrero, Minister of Public Instruction, prominent in Bogota legal circles and magistrate of the Supreme Court; Dr. German Uribe Hoyos, Minister of Public Works, well-known engineer from the Department of Antioquia.

When President Ospino confirmed the Cabinet appointments and acceptances, General Herrera, as leader of the Liberal Party, wrote the President congratulating him on so successfully concluding his task, stated that the ministry as now constituted merited the confidence of the entire country and that he and his following would support the Administration. The fact is President Ospino and General Herrera are very good friends, notwithstanding their political differences, which good nature and good sense should serve to keep the horizon clear and the country free from political disturbances during the next four years.

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KANSAS CAMPAIGNS FOR LOWER FREIGHT

Reduction of Rates on Grains Would Save Farmers of Middle West Millions of Dollars

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Kansas Public Utilities Commission has started another campaign to obtain a reduction in freight rates on grain, grain products and hay throughout the middle west. A year ago the commission started a fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the commission ordered a reduction of 16 per cent on wheat and 22 per cent on corn and the coarse grains throughout the middle west.

In July of this year the commission reduced freight rates 10 per cent on all commodities except grain and hay on which a reduction had been made eight months earlier. The Kansas commission points out that the financial condition of the railroads has been improving to such an extent in recent months that a further reduction could be made on grain and hay. It is further set out in the petition that the financial condition of the farmer is extremely precarious at this time with farm prices below those of 1914.

A reduction in freight rates directly benefits the farmer as he receives whatever reduction may be made in the transportation of his products. The reduction last year caused the farmer to receive 2 to 5 cents a bushel more for his grain, and saved the farmers of the 13 middle western states approximately \$35,000,000. Of this, Kansas benefited about \$6,000,000. The new campaign, if successful in obtaining a further reduction of 10 per cent, would add approximately \$22,000,000 to the returns of the farmers of the states affected and about \$4,000,000 to Kansas farmers.

Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas commission, has invited the public utilities and public service commissions of the following states to join Kansas in making the fight for lower rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado. These states make up what is known as the western territory in the grouping of railroads for rate-making purposes. The application for a reduction is brought against more than 350 railroads of all classes and terminal and transfer companies handling railroad business directly.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO ACT ON SHIP SUBSIDIES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—A Republican congressional delegation, which included Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader in the Senate; Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, Speaker of the House, and the chairman of important committees in both houses, conferred with the President this morning in regard to a special session of Congress.

President Harding expressed the hope that Congress would reconvene as soon as possible after the November elections, and a tentative date of Nov. 15 has been set. While the chief object of having Congress in session at that time is that of taking action on the ship subsidy bill, supported by the President, it is also held to be necessary to enact additional railroad legislation, and it is hoped that some progress can be made in dealing with appropriations.

Instead of a sine die adjournment the Congress will probably decide to recess to the date decided upon.

DYE EMBARGO FAILS BY COMMITTEE VOTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Dye embargo legislation virtually was killed for this session of Congress today by the Senate Finance Committee, which disapproved and refused to report legislation proposing extension of the

dye licensing act for three months after the tariff bill becomes law. After voting down the resolution to extend the act three times, as proposed by Senator James Wadsworth (R.), from New York, a compromise motion for an extension of 60 days was lost on a tie vote of 6 to 6.

Sakie Will Defend the Seawanhaka Cup

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 20—A match yacht race off this port for the Seawanhaka Cup, between six-meter boats of the Royal Northern Yacht Club of Great Britain and the Manchester Yacht Club was announced today.

The Sakie, owned by F. C. Paine of the local club, will appear as defender and Colla III, owned by J. Stephens of the Royal Northern will appear as challenger. The Colla III was the leading British boat in the recent international six-meter competition in Long Island Sound. The Sakie failed in the tests for selection of the American six-meter team.

The trophy will go to the club first winning three races, which will be held daily beginning Sept. 25.

The deed of gift under which the Seawanhaka Cup was first offered for competition 27 years ago had to be changed to make the forthcoming races possible, provision previously having been for larger boats.

ALIEN TEACHERS BARRED IN KANSAS

Attorney-General Rules Permit Would Be Against Public Policy

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General of Kansas has ruled that aliens have no right to teach in the Kansas elementary schools and that the state schools which train teachers need not issue certificates to teach to graduates who may be aliens. The ruling was issued at the request of J. F. Mitchell, registrar of the state manual training normal school at Pittsburg.

A graduate sought a certificate to teach and the school asked whether or not it should be issued. There is no statute prohibiting aliens teaching but there is a law prohibiting the use of any alien tongue in conducting school in either public or private institutions of elementary ratings. Alien or dead languages may be taught in the high schools but the grade schools must all be conducted exclusively in English.

The Attorney-General held that since the state had undertaken to regulate the language used in the schools it would be against public policy to permit aliens to conduct the schools. In several other states the courts have ruled that aliens could not hold office even though the statutes made no specific prohibition. The courts held that it was a matter of public policy that only citizens should be permitted to hold office.

CHINESE JUNK MAKES HAZARDOUS VOYAGE

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 20 (Special)—The Chinese junk Amy, piloted by Capt. George Ward, his Chinese wife and a crew of Chinese reached Victoria today after crossing the Pacific from Shanghai in 51 days. The crude craft narrowly escaped foundering many times during the voyage and avoided collision with a Japanese liner here this morning by a few feet.

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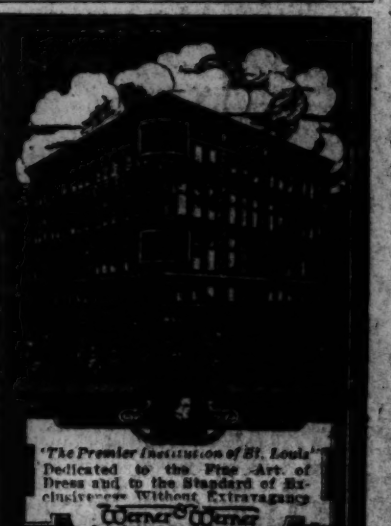
MUNICIPAL ICE IS KANSAS PLAN

Towns Will Fight in Legislature for Enabling Act

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The next Legislature is expected to have an interesting contest on the part of the smaller cities of Kansas to obtain an enabling act which will permit them to establish municipal ice plants in connection with other public utilities. A committee of mayors representing the second and third class cities of the State has been named to draft the bill and present it to the Legislature. The committee is composed of: M. L. Rousey, Horton; S. F. Kimble, Mulvane; W. E. Kelly, Harper.

There have been some sporadic attempts to authorize municipal ice plants in the State at previous sessions of the Legislature. But the cities were disorganized or unorganized while the ice manufacturers had a complete and powerful organization that has been able to block the passage of the enabling act.

Many of the city light and water plants were constructed "for the future" and now have considerable amounts of waste power which might be used advantageously in ice making and materially reduce the price of ice. The Omaha experiment and several cities in Oklahoma, notably Weatherford, have demonstrated that the city plants could provide ice at lower rates to the cities and make money by using the power and some of the men of the present municipal utilities.



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WHEN American bankers without further ado extend the Bolivian Government a loan of \$24,000,000, as was done this summer, there is good reason to believe that the country's resources are such that no better guarantee is necessary.

Bolivia is much less heard of in the United States and Europe than Argentina, Brazil, or Chile, yet her potentialities are by no means less great and the chances are that the future development of natural wealth in South America will center there. It is a long-established fact that the silver, tin, copper, and bismuth mines of Bolivia are among the richest in the world. Only many immigrants of good quality are needed for the extensive cultivation of rubber, cacao, and sugar cane.

A Seaport Wanted

The absence of a seaport, Bolivia declares, retards her development, but the arbitration of the Tacna-Arica difficulty agreed upon by Chile and Peru in Washington in July may be the means of affording Bolivia with independent access to the Pacific.

As the third largest of the South American republics, Bolivia has an area greater than that of England, France, and Germany combined. The huge plateau on which the larger cities are situated is 12,000 feet above sea level. La Paz, the capital, is only 50 miles from the ruins of Tiwanacu, the seat of a very ancient lost civilization. Considering its isolation, La Paz has managed to keep abreast of modern civilization very well. Sucre, formerly called Charcas, about 300 miles from La Paz, is the legal capital, but the Government moved to La Paz because of that city's accessibility and growing commercial importance. Now only the Supreme Court holds its sessions in Sucre.

The Pan-American Railroad

What has been termed the Pan-American Railroad, which will some day connect Washington and Buenos Aires, with its main line or branches crossing all the countries of the three Americas, is still unfinished. Only Argentina, Chile and Uruguay have constructed their full allotment. Bolivia, however, has not lagged behind in the last decade as have almost all the other countries. She has constructed that part of the trunk line which runs from the Charana on the Chilean frontier to Atocha on the line which will connect at La Quiaca with the Argentine North Central Railway. The only section of the Pan-American road still to be completed in Bolivia is that between Atocha and Sucre, a distance of 204 kilometers, the contract for which has recently been let to an American firm.

The principal existing railroad line in Bolivia is the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway which runs from Antofagasta, Chile, to Oruro, on the frontier and thence to Sucre, where the connection is made with the Bolivia Railway which continues to Viacha, the junction point with the Guacuni and La Paz Railway, thus forming a through route from the Pacific to the capital, a distance of 719 miles. This system runs through the finest of Andean scenery and will doubtless be a famous tourist route in the future.

The New Line to the Pacific

The new and shortest line from the Pacific to the capital of Bolivia, built by Chile under an agreement with Bolivia, runs from Arica to La Paz. The distance is only one-third as long as by the older route. A branch line

has been built connecting it with the rich mining center of Corocoro, thereby providing modern facilities for marketing the products of that region. About 12 years ago the Guacuni-La Paz road was sold by the Bolivian Government to the Peruvian Corporation and it now forms part of their through system from Mollendo to La Paz. The sale of this road necessitated the building of a line to provide a separate entrance to La Paz for the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway. This is now completed. The proceeds of this sale helped the construction of a road between Potosi and Sucre.

A line from Rio Mulatos to Potosi will give the center for the tin mining industry an easy outlet to the port of Antofagasta. It will enable mines of low grade tin and copper ores to be worked which cannot now be operated on account of the cost of transportation.

Lake Titicaca is an important part of Bolivia's transportation system. This is not only the highest steam-navigated lake, but also one of the largest on the American continent. Lake Aullagas is connected with Lake Titicaca by means of the river Desaguadero. The network of rivers afford easy means of transportation also.

Oil Development

Since the Bolivian Government has recently approved the statutes of the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia, Inc., it is expected that considerable work will be done in the immediate future for developing the oil fields of the country. A syndicate composed of William Braden and associates have also purchased an oil field in Bolivia of about 5,320,000 acres. Tests made in that territory, according to a member of the syndicate, show that the oil is paraffine base, running as high as 45.8 baume.

It is said that the success of the American syndicate in dealing with the Bolivian interests was due in large measure to the fact that financial leaders in that country were asked to participate in the transaction. There was keen competition for control of the field by European capitalists.

In spite of the overwhelmingly large Indian population in Bolivia there is every evidence in that country that education is spreading. During the last 15 years primary education has received considerable attention. Secondary education is organized through schools called "Colegios Nacionales," of which there are 14, and in private secondary schools under Government control. There are five normal schools, three for rural teachers, with special curriculum to meet the needs of the rural communities; and for urban teachers at Sucre, and the fourth, called "Instituto Normal Superior," at La Paz, for the preparation of teachers for secondary, normal and commercial schools.

Higher education is obtained at the University of La Paz and at the universities of Sucre and Cochabamba. The Government also maintains a mining school at Oruro, which is to be the basis for the establishment of an engineering school; an institute of agronomy and a school of commerce and surveying at Cochabamba; a commercial institute, a military school, and a conservatory of music at La Paz. There are two trade and industrial schools in La Paz and one in Cochabamba; the latter is producing excellent results in teaching the weaving of wool and the use of native dyes.

Codification has been introduced

PUNJAB LEGISLATURE DEBATES QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION

Unanimous Opposition to Taking Over Northwest Frontier Province—May Influence Bray Commission

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Punjab Legislative Council have held an interesting debate on the vexed question of amalgamation with the Northwest Frontier Province. Mr. Denny Bray's Commission is shortly expected to issue its report. The commission, it will be remembered, was appointed and no doubt has cost a considerable sum of money as a result of a speech made in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Sivaswami Aiyer, a Hindu, and Madras lawyer. The Muhammadans, generally speaking, have been overwhelmingly against amalgamation, and only those residing in the Punjab have advocated it. A considerable increase in the Muhammadan representation in the Lahore Legislative Council were granted. Indian politicians are rather apt to take the point of view of the glory and the increase of their Province above everything else, but in this case religion has served as a corrective.

The true point of view which is that the problem of the Frontier Province and those of the Punjab are totally different, and that the latter has already more than it can manage, has been but little stressed and then mainly by English speakers. Sir John Maynard, Executive Council in the Punjab, speaking in the debate emphatically argued against amalgamation and feared that if they put on the Governor's shoulder the burden of studying the frontier and foreign policy, the machinery of the administration of their own Province would break down, and also pointed out that if the five settled districts, Peshawar and others, were added to the Punjab, they would inevitably raise the question of the Lucknow compact, the question of the distribution of seats, the representation of Hindus and Muhammadans and also of a third community, the Sikhs. Clause by clause the resolution was put to the vote with the following results:

Clause 1. That the administration of the five settled districts and the adjoining agencies should be under one administrator (this is the status quo and really a matter which has nothing to do with the Punjab, but is exclusively concerned with the internal organization of the Province) carried by

39 votes to 19. Clause 2. That in no case is the Punjab prepared to take over the frontier agencies (the crux of the whole problem) was carried unanimously. Clause 3. That reforms should be given to the frontier within the Province, and not by amalgamation with the Punjab was carried by 38 votes to 24. Clause 4 (b). That the cost of the administration of territories, if amalgamated, over and above the income derived therefrom should be borne by the Government of India was carried, while Clause 4 (a), which declared that the redistribution of seats should be decided out of what was dropped on the appeal of Sir John Maynard as being unnecessarily controversial.

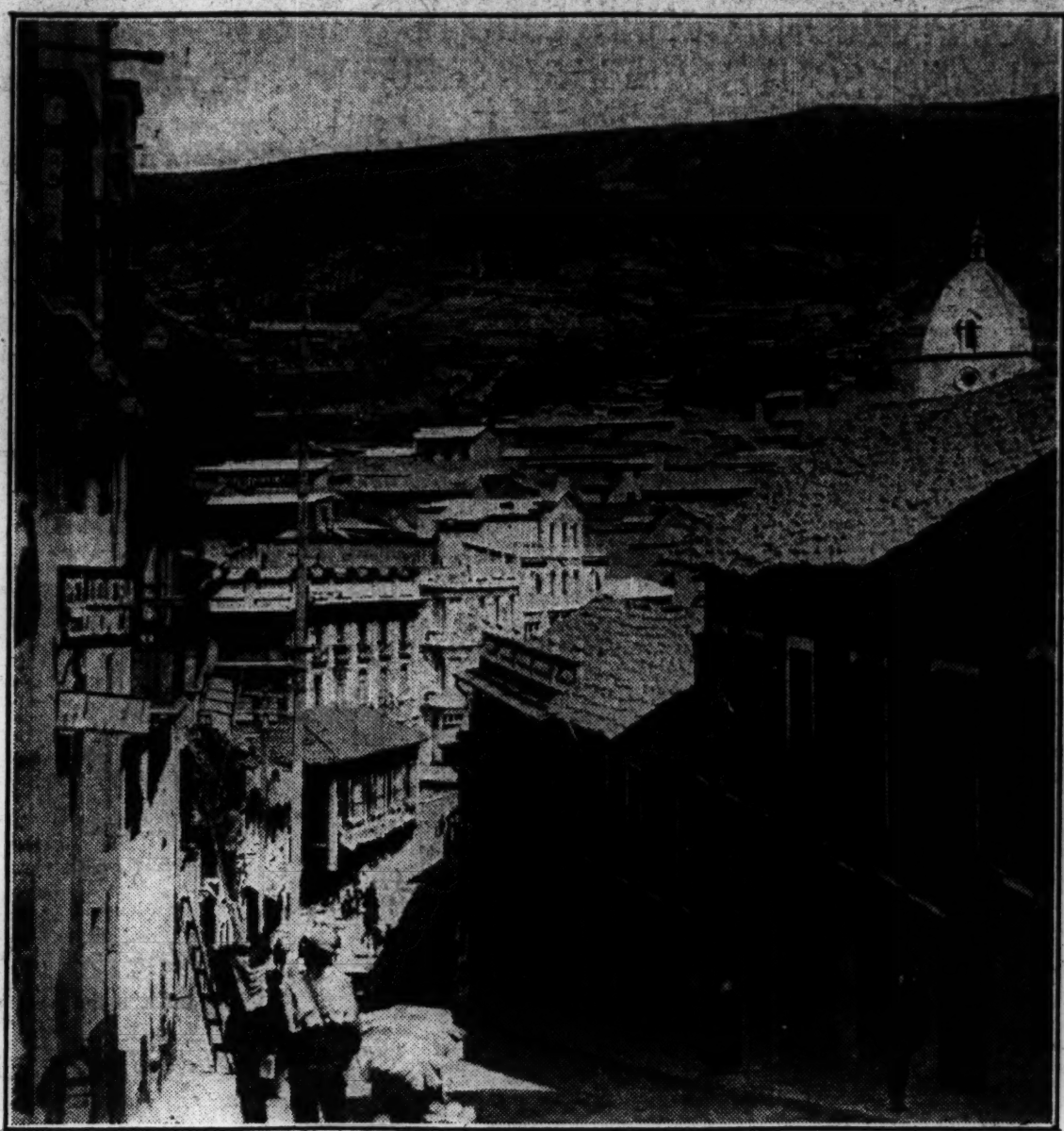
The resolution should have a highly opportune influence on the deliberations of the Bray Commission. While not defending the existing system in all particulars, evidence has been remarkably unanimous against amalgamation, and what little has been in favor of it has been inspired by the Hindu and legal element in Peshawar.

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into almost all the educational institutions. Three "liceos" for girls have also been opened. Whenever it is considered advisable by the Government, students of particular merit are sent abroad at Government expense, and foreign teachers are engaged as

supervisors, principals or teachers of special branches. Bolivia is fortunate in a diplomatic personnel that has no superior in Latin America; a natural result, as a matter of fact, of the Government's care in making rudimentary education

the foundation for training that can be utilized later to the very best purpose by the nation. It is part of diplomatic history to what extent the recently retired Bolivian Minister to the United States, Señor Y. Calderon, looked after the interests of his country in Washington, and how much he accomplished not only in making the Pan-American Union the remarkable institution it is, but how his influence among his fellow diplomats was made useful in many other directions. Adolfo Ballivian, the successor to Señor Calderon as Bolivian Minister to the United States, in his own particular sphere as former Consul-General of Bolivia at New York, may be said to have an equally important diplomatic history as his predecessor. Señor Ballivian has been placed by his Government at the head of a mission which is awaiting events, and the question of an outlet for Bolivia to the Pacific will remain uppermost in the thought of this capable representative of the South American republic.

CITIZENS OF BRISBANE LAY PLANS TO DIRECT CITY'S EXPANSION

Fastest Growing Metropolis in Australia Feels Need of Accessible Mountain Resort and More Parks

BRISBANE, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A movement is afoot in Brisbane, frequently referred to as the Northern capital, to improve conditions. Queensland is unquestionably one of the most promising states, yet it is sometimes regarded as the Cinderella of Australia. Distance some 700 miles and more north of Sydney it is not strictly in order to call it the tropical city. Queensland certainly can boast large tropical areas, but Brisbane is not relatively far distant from the New South Wales border, a State never alluded to as being tropical. The fact of the matter is that distances in the Commonwealth are so vast that few inhabitants of Perth, the capital of Western Australia ever think of journeying to Brisbane, which by rail is nearly 3500 miles away. The inhabitants of the other States usually prefer a trip to Tasmania, or to New Zealand, than keeping to the continent.

Brisbane, as her population increases, may rely upon her own hinterland for support and interest.

The town planning aims of the city are not altogether new, but perhaps one of the most important meetings of its kind recently took place under the auspices of the Town Planning Association of Queensland. It will certainly give a fillip to the scheme. Brisbane would develop, it was said, to an amazing extent when the aftermath of the war had passed. Though the city approached 400,000 inhabitants, no serious effort had been made to cope with the problem. In the last 10 years the population of Brisbane had increased by 50 per cent, which was the highest in any Australian capital, and the question therefore arose as to whether they were going to leave to chance the huge additions which would come in the future, or would be guided according to the rules of city making.

Opinion was expressed that Brisbane felt the need for an easily accessible mountain resort, for, as the city was practically a sea port, the change in going to the seaside was slight.

Another item which demanded attention was the city's park area. Although the minimum should be 10 per cent of the area of the city, there were only 1.2 per cent of parks within

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FRANCO-BRITISH RELATIONS AFFECT FATE OF TANGIER

City's Importance Would Be Greatly Enhanced If Paris Were Able to Form Continental Bloc

TANGIER, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Once again the great Tangier problem, which is a problem not alone of Morocco, but of all Europe, is affected by European difficulties. The Tangier settlement is inevitably dependent upon the relations between England and France. It was expected that a conference would be held in London nearly a month ago between these two powers and Spain, with Italy beginning to be heard, but the state of things as between France and England necessitated a postponement.

If France moves farther away from England, and particularly if she progresses with the idea of a continental bloc, the Tangier problem will assume an entirely different aspect, and will receive an entirely different solution. Tangier itself, great as is its international political importance now, would find such importance enormously enhanced. Its Mediterranean influence would become at once a grand reality. And the crux of the problem would be that England in general and having no enemies in these parts, it is not difficult to divine, then, that if European politics continue upon their present trend, not merely Tangier, though it is as a key, but North Africa in general may find itself considerably affected. These matters are already being realized in Tangier and in Spain.

Tangier Not Mentioned

It is known that the British Government is not mentioning the Tangier problem before the recent allied conference began in London that the Tangier question would not be brought up on that occasion, and that therefore it would not be necessary for Spain to prepare herself by having any special representative on the spot. This was something of a disappointment to the Tangier community in general and to Spain; but the circumstances were rightly apprehended. Shortly before this fact became known one of the newspapers, printed in Spanish, here, El Eco Mauritano, which is gener-

ally well informed, said that there were good grounds for believing that when at length the much-talked-of conference was held in London it would settle the problem as the necessity of maintaining the cordiality between the three nations necessitated.

It believed that at this conference "diplomatic subtleties and sophisticated arguments" would not prevail, but only superiority and extent of right, according to the letter of the treaties which defined with clarity to which of the three powers preponderance properly belonged. And as in the conventions that had been made in previous years, Tangier was put in the Spanish zone there were those who felt it to be the most logical jurisprudence that it should remain so.

French Pretensions Abated

The Spanish newspaper expressed itself in this fashion, and the general idea was doubtless to indicate that the French pretensions in the matter of proposing that Tangier belonged to the Sultan and he was the lord of it, international control never having come into proper legal establishment, had declined.

The Tangier department entrusted with the liquidation of the German property sequestered by the Maghzen during the European war, put up for sale by auction a number of houses which had belonged to a German subject. Many prospective buyers came to the sale and eventually, after keen bidding, the property was knocked down to a Spanish resident here, who paid 2,500,000 francs for it. The purchase has been very much commented upon, not only because it indicates that there are Spaniards in Tangier with plenty of money, the French having always declared that their interest in Tangier was completely overshadowed all others, but that these Spaniards have great confidence in the settlement of the Tangier problem when it comes to be settled in London.

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WORK OF WOMEN SHOWN AT EXHIBIT

New York Display Represents Achievements in Many State Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The 23 Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Kansas have sent a display to the National Women's Activities Exhibit this week at the Hotel Commodore, which is a remarkable achievement of State co-operation.

The funds for the display were raised by one dollar contributions from the clubs, from amounts as small as \$5 from chambers of commerce and varying sums from the exhibitors who were chosen to represent the idea of "Kansas," the Breadbasket of the Nation. Miss Hazel W. Myers of Parsons, Kan., put through the idea and has brought the display to New York.

In a setting of Kansas sunflowers there are shown all stages of bread-making from the wheat growing in the field to the delivery at the door of a tiny suburban cottage. The wheat is from the farm of Miss Susie Gibbons, who has a 360-acre farm on an island in the Neosho River, where she built a house with electric lights and refrigeration plant, and she has a garage for her car.

Miniature Highway Shown
A tiny engine and freight cars and a miniature of a portion of the King of Trails Highway show the threshed wheat on the way to the mill. Women are connected in executive positions both with the railroad and the highway association, the former having a young woman, Miss Edith Gibbs in the office of the Kansas attorney for the road and the latter having Miss Bess Morris of Parsons as assistant general manager.

The tiny mill which is shown in the booth is a replica of the one owned and operated by Miss Anna Hossack of Delphos, and Delphos is so proud of its woman-owned mill that it buys no other flour than the product of that mill.

Mrs. Mary Holtke of Winfield owns and manages the bakery which is the next feature of the display and Miss Alice Palmer is connected with the creamery in Topeka, said to be the largest in the world, where the butter is made for the Kansas brand.

In addition there is an honor roll, "auxiliary workers," they are called, including Miss Mildred Tittle of Salina, a wheat buyer for a large Kansas firm; Miss Fay Fitzpatrick of Salina, whose house is a museum; and Mrs. Maud Smith of Hutchinson, who is cashier in a bank where farmers are paid for their wheat.

The state exhibits occupy a division by themselves at the big show. Georgia has sent a replica of the river bank at Savannah with cotton sheds and piers in view. Florida has a display of citrus fruit and Idaho has shelves of home-grown products, including mammoth potatoes.

There are stories of achievement on the part of individual women back of every one of the 150 displays at the exhibit. One of the most interesting is that of a woman who has established her own glass shop. Starting as an artist with paper and canvas, she soon became interested in stained glass. Because of her liking for futurist, modern art, she has tried to show what can be done with the new line drawings brought out in colored glass. Much of her work she puts together with copper, both because it is lighter to handle and because it is slightly uneven edge adds to the attractiveness of the finished product. But some of the windows on display she has leaved herself and others have been leaved by the workmen in her New York shop.

The exhibit has had the unusual experience of having to build in two more booths than the floor plan called for, and even then to refuse a dozen persons who desired to make displays. Already plans are under discussion for next year's show and it seems certain that it will be made an annual feature of the program of the New York City League of Business and Professional Women, which is responsible for the present undertaking.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS ACCUSED OF TURNING BACK ON JEFFERSON

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 20 (Special).—Constitutional government, the Bill of Rights, and the fight on the Ku Klux Klan are the planks of George E. B. Peck's platform in his campaign for the United States Senate, as the nominee of the Independent Democrats, Republicans, and Farm-Labor Party.

"It never occurred to me," said Mr. Peck, "that a Democratic nomination would refuse to endorse the principles of democracy as set forth for us by Thomas Jefferson until I went to San Antonio. Jefferson set forth the principles of the party as relating to church and state, and to religious freedom. Yet the San Antonio convention refused to endorse those principles."

"I am running on the principles of the Democratic Party, the true Democratic Party. I do not expect to put my campaign on the personal question basis. The issues set forth in the platform adopted at Dallas last week are the only ones I will discuss."

Mr. Peck has numerous telegrams and letters from all parts of the State, bearing him the support of influential men and women. He says that the people who opened the candidacy of James E. Ferguson in the recent campaign have pledged him their support.

PURCHASE OF CANAL URGED

Purchase of the Cape Cod Canal and its development by the Federal Government was urged by the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce in a telegram sent yesterday to the conference committee of the United States Senate, which is considering the question.

IRISHMAN DRAWS COMPARISON BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

Characteristics of the Ulsterman Depicted in Graphic Pen Picture—Two Imaginative Portraits

Special from Monitor Bureau

By The Rev. Dr. J. B. Woodburn
LONDON, Sept. 5.—It has been said that there exists in English literature one, and perhaps only one, absolutely first-rate imaginative portrait of an Ulsterman. Robert Louis Stevenson introduces a character called "Mac" into his story "The Wreckers," and describes him in a masterly way. He is efficient, curiously simple, capable of swift outbursts of rage, and capable also of unsuspected self-sacrifice, and generosity. He is an Irishman, but he is not an Irishman who dares to tell him so, and assuredly would also have knocked down anyone who called him an Englishman or a Scotchman.

Another vivid sketch of the Ulsterman appears during the war in "The First Hundred Thousand," by Ian Hay: "Then comes a dour, stern, earnest specimen, whose name, incredible as it may appear, is McOstrich. He keeps himself to himself. He never smiles. He is not an old soldier, yet he performed like a veteran the very first day he appeared on parade. He took all his orders with solemn thoroughness. He does not drink; he does not swear. His nearest approach to animation comes at church, where he sings the hymns—especially 'O God our help in ages past'—as if he were author and composer combined. His harsh rasping accent is certainly not that of a Highlander, nor does it smack altogether of the Clyde. As a matter of fact, he is not a Scotchman at all, though five out of six of us would put him down as such. Altogether he is a man of mystery; but the regiment could do with many more such. Once and only once did he give us a peep behind the scenes. Private Burke of D Company, a cheery soul, who possesses the entire Highland faculty of being able to combine a most fanatical and seditious brand of nationalism with a genuine and ardent enthusiasm for the British Empire, one day made a contemptuous and ribald reference to the Ulster volunteers and their leader. McOstrich, who was sitting on his bedding at the time, looked at him, promptly rose to his feet, crossed the floor in three strides, and silently felled the humorist to the earth. Plainly, if McOstrich comes safely through the war, he is prepared for another and grimmer campaign."

Outside these two sketches, where have we the Ulsterman portrayed? The inhabitants of the other three provinces in Ireland have been written about so often that all English-speaking people have got a glimpse as to what manner of men they are; but of the North they know nothing except that it is a manufacturing part, and therefore uninteresting to sentimentalists. Of the inner life of the people, of their history, they take no thought; perhaps no one has ever made them intelligible to the public, and they are not very good at making themselves intelligible.

The southerner's most outstanding characteristic is perhaps his volubility. He can always explain himself, his motive and his ideals, while the Ulsterman as a rule is almost inarticulate. How can we account for this great difference? It has been generally done by explaining that there are two distinct races in Ireland, which differ entirely in outlook and in character. This is not true. There are not two distinct races in Ireland. Historians who have studied the subject thoroughly have come to the conclusion that there is as much Celtic blood in the North as in the South. This can be easily proved in many ways, for example, take any list of names on any committee, say a Belfast, and you will find that about one-third begin with the one Celtic prefix Mac.

To any person who has studied the two peoples, there is a very great difference. The Northerner is independent, able to stand on his own feet, and very proud of the fact. He is self-contained and self-reliant, and looks for no outside help. He has tenacity of purpose; when he desires anything he has a dogged way of going ahead and gaining his end, refusing to be turned aside by this or that, and if need be he is ready to fight and die but never to surrender. He is also patient and long-suffering; enduring persecutions and oppressive measures, and doing his best in spite of them. We notice also his industry. It is he who has made Belfast and the smaller thriving towns of Ulster.

Again, the Ulsterman is honest. His faith may be stern, but it is simple. He adheres to truth and probity. Further, he has the power to command. Call to mind the fearless soldiers, the wise and far-seeing statesmen of Ulster: think of the Lawrences and Lord Dufferin whom she gave to India, and the numerous presidents of her stock in the United States of America, and there will be no need of further proof of the Ulsterman's power to rule. As to his manners, he is blunt of speech. He hates ceremony, and is not polite and courteous, like the Southerner, and, therefore, he has not the latter's attractiveness of manner.

Professor Crookery says of him: "Mr. Matthew Arnold speaks of 'sweet reasonableness' as one of the noblest elements of culture and national life. The Ulsterman has the reasonableness, but he is not sweet. A southern Irishman says of him, 'The Northerner like their own bills, are rough but heathsome, and though often plain-spoken even to bluntness, there is no kinder-hearted peasantry in the world.' Though not so reserved or grave as the Scotchman, and with rather more social talent, he is inferior to the Southern in pliancy, suppleness and bonhomie. He has not the silky flattery and courteous tact of the Southern. A Killarney beggarman will utter more civil things in half an hour to a stranger than an Ulsterman in all his life; but the Ulsterman will retort that the Southern is 'too sweet to be wholesome.' Certainly if an Ulsterman does not

care about you, he will neither say nor look as if he did. You know where to find him. He is no hypocrite." Thus the Ulster-Sept has a strongly marked type of character.

There are three main factors which account for the difference between the Northerner and the other inhabitants of Ireland. These are first the history of Ulster, second the climate, and third, religion.

First there is the history of Ulster, which has been entirely different from the other provinces in Ireland, from the earliest known days to the present time. Up to the date of the Plantation Ulster was the most Celtic part of Ireland. For more than two centuries the three southern provinces had been wholly dominated by the Anglo-Normans, who reached Ireland in 1172 and made many settlements there, but they touched Ulster only on a small fringe of the coast of Down. The mountains which extend along the south border of Ulster furnished a natural boundary which prevented the incursions of the foreigner into the Northern Province. Also the chiefs of the northern clans were very warlike, and were too strong to be conquered amid their woods, their bogs and their hills. When the day of their defeat did come, when Hugh O'Neill surrendered in 1603 after seven years of hard fighting, the country was devastated, many people killed, and the residue fled to the mountains. Up to that time Ulster had been entirely Celtic, while the rest of the land had been to a large extent Anglicized. Then came in 1605 and the following years the plantation of the Ulster Scots and in much lesser numbers by the English. These settlers were largely Celtic, and in the succeeding years intermarried with many of the native Irish.

The second factor that has made the Ulsterman is the climate of the northern Province. Lecky says truly that climate is a more intimate influence than race in determining the character of a people. As a rule the northern regions of a country produce a more virile race than the south. Climate is closely connected with the "lie" of the country, and the position of Ulster is peculiar. It differs greatly from the rest of Ireland, and it is in general (except on part of the east coast) rise near the sea, while the center of the island is a level plain. But to this rule Ulster presents an exception. It is hilly throughout, and some mountains (Sawel, for example) lie well in the center.

BIG BILLS FOLLOW RIOTING AT HERRIN

Property Damages of \$275,000 Asked of Williamson County

MARION, Ill., Sept. 20.—(By The Associated Press).—The Williamson County board of supervisors today took up consideration of bills asking approximately \$275,000 for damages, growing out of the Herring riot last June. Simultaneously, the investigation by the special grand jury continued.

The damage bills include \$240,000, asked by the Southern Illinois Coal Company for damage done to its mining property during the rioting; \$20,000 asked by the Hamilton-Lester Company, operating an adjoining mine, for property damage; and \$15,000 asked by non-union workers for loss of personal effects.

Failure to arrest 11 of the 58 men indicted in connection with the mine slayings, was brought to the attention of the grand jury by the prosecutors. One of the indicted men still at large, John Kelley of Zeigler, was reported to have been seen on the streets of Zeigler, boasting of his freedom. It was said that no attempts had been made to arrest him.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS TO CAMP ONCE MORE

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 20.—The 56th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will open in Des Moines Sunday, Sept. 24. Only 15,000 veterans of the Grand Army are expected to be able to attend this year's encampment.

Nine auxiliary conventions and 16 separate reunions are expected to bring a total of approximately 75,000 persons to Iowa's capital city during the week of the encampment. Approximately 2000 colored veterans are expected here to hold their first reunion at this year's gathering. Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Gettysburg veterans will gather from all parts of the country.

MACHINE TOOL EXHIBITION

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—New England will be the Mecca of the engineers of the east during the week of Sept. 20-27. For three days, beginning tomorrow, the second annual machine-tool exhibition will be held at New Haven, Conn. Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, all local sections of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New England and eastern New York will co-operate in a big regional meeting at Springfield, Mass.

DEFICIENCY BILL IS PASSED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The first deficiency bill since 1921, carrying a total of \$560,688 was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate. Included in its items was \$150,000 for fuel distribution; \$146,000 for additional Interstate Commerce Commission agents to deal with relief of rail transportation; and \$202,000 for the State Department, most of which is for use by the American German Claims Commission.

AID FOR MEN WHO LOST JOBS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A bill aimed primarily to aid former employees of navy yards and arsenals who lost their employment because of decreased activities due to the limitation of armament, was passed by the House yesterday and sent to the President.

COURT UPHOLDS HIGH-SEA SEIZURE

Limit of Jurisdiction Held to Be Flexible in Rum-Running Ship Case

The right of United States federal officers to seize ships which have violated the laws of this country outside of the three-mile limit, beyond which federal officers have seldom ventured to assert authority, has been recognized in the United States District Court at Boston, but will not be finally established until a decision is reached by the United States Supreme Court, to which the case has been certified. The case is that of the British rum-running schooner, Grace and Ruby, pending since early in the year, in which international questions never before brought to issue in the United States are involved.

Rum Running Admitted

Judge James M. Morton, Jr., finds that although the ship was seized when about four miles off shore, the fact, admitted by counsel for the defense, that she had unloaded contraband liquor into a power boat which attempted to land at Salem Willows, Mass., made her subject to seizure even outside the three-mile limit. Regarding such a seizure, Judge Morton said:

"The high seas are the territory of no nation; no nation can extend laws over them; they are free to the vessels of all countries. But this does not mean that a nation is powerless against vessels offending against its laws, which remain outside the three-mile limit. It can provide by statute or other municipal regulation for the seizure and forfeiture of such vessels, though belonging to foreign nations, within the waters adjacent to its coast, if reasonably necessary for its proper protection and the enforcement of its laws. It is on this ground that the four league limit, established in regard to unloading, rests."

Flexible Jurisdiction

Judge Morton quoted various laws tending to show that the limit beyond which a nation may not enforce its laws on the high seas is a flexible line, differing with conditions and circumstances. In the present case, he asserted, the fact that the offense was committed six miles from shore and continued from that point to the land, constituted an offense against the United States and warranted the seizure of the ship. He also pointed out that the ship was not held by virtue of its seizure outside the three-mile limit, but by a label filed against it by the United States Marshal at Boston.

The facts upon which counsel for both defense and Government agree include the fact that the Grace and Ruby sent ashore a large cargo of contraband liquor by a power boat from a point six miles off Gloucester, Mass. Three members of the crew accompanying it in a ship's boat. The revenue cutter Tampa was then ordered to apprehend the schooner, and on the following day, Feb. 23, came upon her four miles from shore. This has been considered a test case of some importance, and a number of similar cases are being held up pending final settlement.

BOYS BUILD SCHOOL DESKS

READING, Pa., Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence).—The practical arts department of the boys' high school has turned out 100 desks during the summer. The students started work on the furniture the early part of the year and recently completed the one hundredth. The desks will be distributed to the various school buildings. The making of desks at the high school will save the school district almost \$5000 school officials estimate. The actual cost of the 100 desks is \$2600.

BRITISH FEMINIST DESCRIBES WOMEN OF SOUTH AMERICA

Miss Sheepshanks, Who Is to Make American Lecture Tour, Finds Slow Enfranchisement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—South American women may be emancipated through the independence won in sports, in the opinion of Miss Mary Sheepshanks of London, England, who has come to the United States for a lecture tour after eight months in South America. Miss Sheepshanks is well known among feminists here. The daughter of a bishop, she began her public work in the Women's University Settlement in London and afterward became principal of Morley College for working men and women, gaining great insight into modern industrial conditions. Active work in the woman suffrage campaign and speaking tours in connection with it has taken her through Belgium, Germany, Austria and Poland. She has served as secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and for six years edited its international paper. After the fall of Antwerp she was sent on a special mission with food for Belgian refugees and later had an important part in organizing the international economic conference, as secretary of the Fight the Famine Council of which Lord Parmoor is chairman.

Miss Sheepshanks went to South America to visit a brother in Uruguay. Hence she saw more of the family life than is usually accorded a traveler in that country.

"South American women are awakening, though slowly, to their obligations and opportunities," said Miss Sheepshanks to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The war resulted in taking some women into offices. Another active element for emancipation is the student group, which is often regarded with disdain by the indolent society women whose life is made up of clothes and parties."

"The women of Montevideo live under probably the most progressive laws of any in the South American countries, but I was told that they rarely take advantage of the full liberties which the laws accord them. Another fact which militates against progress is the great rural population in all the South American countries. In Uruguay for instance the compulsory education laws are excellent, but the laws are enforced mainly in Montevideo and there are thousands of children in the surrounding country who do not go to school."

"One thing which I wish that every one might see in South America is the way in which English and North American men throw away their careers through heavy drinking. It made me tremendously happy to know that I was coming to a prohibition country. Directly after I landed in Florida, a young man who had been on the ship led me toward the railway station luncheon room. I saw the stools and awing doors and I said to him, 'I can't go in there. That is a bar.' But he replied, 'We have no saloons here. A woman may go anywhere in the United States.'"

"That was my first experience here and I was delighted. I believe that prohibition is a splendid thing. It would be the salvation of England."

PLANTS IN DETROIT HOPE TO GET COAL

Revision of Priority Orders May Relieve Existing Shortage

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20.—Detroit manufacturers found a ray of hope today in the news that the Interstate Commerce Commission had revised its priority orders, and lifted the ban on shipments of coal to industries not classed as essential. This action had been sought by local interests for several weeks as the only official move necessary to insure a sufficient supply of coal, most of the manufacturers declaring they were able to buy the fuel they required, but were unable to ship it to Detroit, under the priority orders.

The effect of the commission's new order on the course of the Ford Motor Company, which closed its plants last Saturday, was awaited with much interest. It was recalled that Henry Ford, several weeks ago, found an operator in West Virginia who was willing to furnish all the coal needed by the Ford company, but that it was impossible to move it to Detroit.

If the commission's order is correctly interpreted here, and transportation lines are equal to the task, only a few weeks would elapse, it was believed, before a normal supply of fuel was moving into Michigan. Statistics submitted to the Board of Commerce fuel committee yesterday showed that more coal is now being mined than is being consumed. This left but one problem—transportation.

DANISH UNEMPLOYMENT

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The amount of unemployment in Denmark continues to decrease, and the percentage has fallen from its highest point, 33.1 in February of this year, to 12.5 per cent for July 1922, against 16.7 per cent for July 1921 and 2.1 for July 1920.

CHICAGO "TO LET" SIGNS STILL RARE

Tenants' League Attorney Says Cost of Material Is Held High

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Building material prices are being held high by financial institutions, banks and mortgage concerns, so as to maintain high rentals to enable realty buyers a longer period in which to cut down inflated mortgages, Henry C. Nichols, attorney for the Chicago Tenants Protective League, today told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

A drop in building costs at this time would mean a downward trend in rentals, Mr. Nichols said. This would mean that property values would drop and in many instances figures would be cut far below the mortgages now carried. Financial institutions are not making as liberal loans now on building as they were last year, because they see the turn of things, he said. They are requiring buyers to put up a wider margin equity. This will gradually halt the gambling in real estate here.

Chicago is completing one of the busiest building seasons ever experienced. Nevertheless the supply does not measure up to the demand, according to Mr. Nichols. The present living quarters accommodations are made sufficient to take care of Chicago only because thousands of families have doubled up. They now desire to get into homes by themselves as soon as conditions are readjusted.

The extraordinary building movement has, to an extent, been offset by the wrecking of a large number of buildings. In one section where a street is being widened 400 buildings are being taken down. Then the rapid growth of the city has called for more commercial facilities, and many former residences are being converted to store and office use.

No material change in rentals is shown in the building now under way for fall leases, according to the league representatives.

LAST YEAR'S WAGE RENEWED

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The International Longshoremen's Association, after negotiations with representatives of the various steamship companies, has accepted last year's wage agreement in its entirety. It was announced yesterday by Joseph Ryan, vice-president of the association. The agreement, affecting 40,000 men in this port, and going into effect Oct. 1, stipulates an eight-hour day, hourly pay of 55 cents, and \$1 an hour for overtime work.



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ROME HAS NO "TO LET" SIGNS, TENANTS RESORT TO STRATAGEMS

Intensity of Housing Problem Forces Government to See That Every Home Has Full Quota

ROME, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Although every country in Europe has suffered from a housing shortage as a result of the war, probably the househunter has met with greater difficulties in Rome than in other capitals. There are two reasons for this: firstly, Rome has been for so short a time the capital of Italy, and even without the war it would have been difficult to accommodate the servants of the ever-growing Government bureaucracy, and, secondly, so many of the refugees from the northeastern provinces, who fled there during the war, have found employment and have settled down for good. Thanks to large Government aid to co-operative building societies, whose constructions are exempt from all taxation for a period of 25 years or more, the city is growing at an extraordinary rate, and houses stretch for miles outside the old Aurelian Walls, especially along the Via Nomentana, the Via Salaria and the Via Flaminia, three old Roman thoroughfares. But even with these new buildings in existence it is still almost impossible to rent a flat in Rome, and it is by no means unusual to hear of people who have been seeking a small unfurnished flat for a year or more.

Every new block of flats is sold before the first brick of the foundations is laid, and most flats pass through the hands of six or seven middlemen before they reach their final owners and occupiers.

The stratagems to which the homeless are reduced are often ingenious. Once you occupy a flat you cannot be turned out except in rare cases, as there are special laws to save the people from being thrown out of their homes when they are sold above their heads. On occasions the Government housing department, the Ufficio degli Alloggi, hears that a tenant has more rooms at his disposal than he really needs and one morning the tenant in question is informed that he is to let his spare rooms to whomsoever the Ufficio may name, at a nominal rent.

Vacancies Kept Secret

Whenever there is a flat to let its existence is kept strictly secret lest the sordid Ufficio should hear of it and compel the owner to let it at a moderate profit instead of at a profit of 1000 per cent. And consequently househunters retaliate with a form of blackmail: as soon as negotiations have reached a certain point the would-be occupier threatens to report the flat to the Ufficio degli Alloggi unless the owner rents it to him at a lower price.

A couple of examples will serve to illustrate the difficulties of housing in Rome. A few weeks ago a person offered herself as cook in a large villa. It is nearly as difficult to find a servant as a house, and the mistress of the villa at once accepted the cook's

services. For a few weeks all went well and the mistress was so delighted with her cook that when the latter said her husband was coming to Rome for a fortnight's holiday from his work she at once agreed to lend an extra room in her villa for the occasion.

No sooner was the husband installed than the cook announced that she was going to do no more work, that she was a member of a good Roman family who had been compelled to adopt this scheme to find a temporary home, and that the Ufficio degli Alloggi would allow her to remain where she was as the lady of the house had more rooms than she actually needed. And therefore the owner of the villa still needs a cook although two good rooms in her house are occupied by her uninvited guests.

In another instance, a young secretary of the British Embassy, newly arrived in Rome, was delighted to find a furnished flat, belonging to a member of the Roman aristocracy, but he was less delighted when, two days after he had moved in, he received a notice to quit within a week from the Ufficio degli Alloggi. He complained, and it transpired that a few days before he had signed his contract the owner had been informed that the Ufficio degli Alloggi had learned that the apartment was empty and had decided to take it over.

In great haste she had to let it to the diplomatist without telling him anything of this intimation, in the hope that diplomatic privileges would save the tenant from being thrown ignominiously into the street as has happened to many other tenants before and since. After a fortnight of worry the secretary, through the Ambassador and the Italian Foreign Office, was able to escape the sentence of the Ufficio degli Alloggi, but he has no longer a very high opinion of Italian landlords.

Must Buy Furniture
Even the hotels are so full that at Easter time many deputies have been compelled to sleep in the armchairs of the Chamber, and the visitor who intends to remain in Rome for a considerable time is driven into the hands of agents who, in their turn, drive him into the hands of individuals who have put a few miserable pieces of furniture into a flat and insist on letting the flat only on condition that the prospective tenant buys the furniture at 10 times its original price.

By the time he has passed through the formalities of signing the contract and has escaped from blackmailing agents he may well have developed an antipathy for Rome which will blind him to the beauties of the Eternal City. The yellow houses, and the travertine stone of the churches, and the broken marble columns that remind him of the Rome of 2000 years ago.

ANGLO-FRENCH FRICTION TALK SHOWS UP INTERDEPENDENCE

Continued Co-operation Hoped For Despite Division Over Problem of Reparations

PARIS, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—In view of the persistent quarrels which have virtually separated England and France there arises the question of whether the better course would not be for them formally to separate. In both the notion is growing, but it is hoped co-operation will continue.

While France has not sought a divorce many years ago, persons are raised on behalf of full freedom of action, which implies the rupture of all entente. "Would it not be better," they say, "to regain our liberty rather than be held in bondage by a foreign country which checks and hampers us continually?" Moreover it is believed by some here that England is deliberately turning her back on France and has brought about the failure of the London conference of last purpose.

Bradbury Resignation Expected

Obviously, if indeed it be Mr. Lloyd George's intention to initiate the example of America and to withdraw from continental affairs, the best practical step to take to achieve this end is to retire from the Reparations Commission and to wash his hands of the whole problem. The rumor which has gained much currency during recent weeks is supported by the knowledge that Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate, will in any case resign in November.

At least such is undoubtedly his present intention and it appears to be fortified by all that is now taking place. It is well known that he is only staying on somewhat against his will to oblige his Government. Now, if the British Prime Minister has really come to the conclusion that the problem of reparations is so complicated by old promises and by the present divergencies of France and England that it has become insoluble, then it is certainly possible that he will refrain from appointing a successor to Sir John Bradbury.

This would mean a break-up of the Reparations Commission, since France would go her own way and the British would no longer concern themselves with what is taking place. A competent and a distinguished British observer writes to me as follows:

Necessary to Face Facts

I believe the root of all evil in Europe is and has been for the last year the entirely false relationship existing between England and France and we want to get back to the realities at all costs. I do not share your expectation of a "collapse of civilization," beside which the case of Russia would seem "a belated example." Can we see a very serious situation arising if Germany's finances are utterly smashed, but it will not, in my opinion, amount to a collapse of civilization or anything of the kind. I think we understand the French point of view over here pretty well, be-

QUEBEC UNCONCERNED IN GENEVA MEETING

QUEBEC, Que., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—After attending the international conference of labor in Geneva last year, Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labor in the Quebec Government, announced that he had returned with his colleague, Ferdinand Roy, convinced that the provinces of the Dominion had no interest there. In fact, he was even against the participation of Canada as a whole in those deliberations, and the Province of Quebec had declined to send any representatives for the October sitting.

"The only problems discussed at the conference are those affecting labor in Europe," said the Minister. "The United States is not represented at the meetings and whatever may be said there is no doubt that Canadian labor problems are more linked with those of our neighbors than those of any other country."

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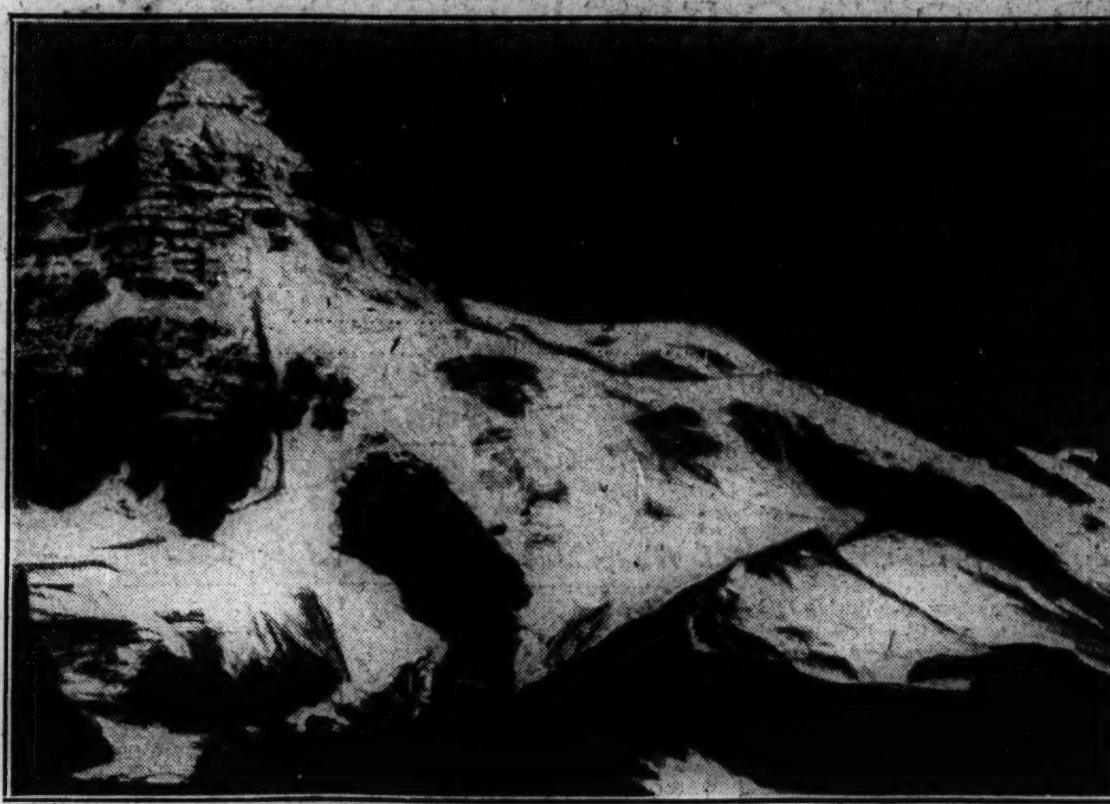
RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 20 (Special)—The city of Rahway, under a Socialist administration's city milk commission, today put on sale at municipal milk stations for 12 cents a quart an ample supply of grade A milk, which had been selling for 15 cents a quart. The commission was appointed three weeks ago by Mayor James B. Furber. At a public forum meeting of citizens, the commission declared it had studied four ways to reduce the cost of milk: 1, by legislation; 2, by co-operative creameries and delivery; 3, by more efficient and economical methods on the part of present dealers; and 4, by municipal milk stations. It had found only the last practical for immediate relief, it was asserted.

Against this is the more historic view that England cannot do without a continental alliance any more than France can stand alone. The geographical position of the two countries

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A Snowy Peak in Jasper Park Explored by Airplane

makes it incumbent upon them to seek friendships.

It is for this reason that there is much talk in both countries of contracting new alliances. France for example is in spite of her aversion for Germany actually arguing that if she is deserted by England she must come to an understanding with Germany and certain British statesmen notably Winston Churchill long ago admitted an Anglo-German accord.

Whether an Anglo-German accord is practical politics is another matter. At any rate it is pointed out that England for hundreds of years has made sporadic attempts to stand aside from the affairs of Europe, but has invariably failed. She is bound to be a European power. If any European country aims at hegemony—as France is now said to be doing—England for her own protection has been obliged to enter into opposing combination.

Surely it is desirable that if there is this necessity of continental friendships, as undoubtedly there is, the preservation of the entente with France is the best course whether from a sentimental point of view or whether from the point of view of peace. Such restraint as a friendly England can exercise over a friendly France is all to the good. France does not ignore the value of British support.

The utter breakdown of the continental system as it existed before, during, and after the war, may have incalculable consequences. Therefore in spite of this reported intention of Mr. Lloyd George to withdraw from the reparations trouble, it is still to be hoped France and England will continue to work together.

AIR BOARD OF CHICAGO HOPES TO WIN WORLD SPEED RECORD

Many Inquiries Received Relative to Operation of Organization for Communities Interested in Aviation

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—The Air Board of Chicago has received between 15 and 20 inquiries from various parts of the country relative to its work and made with a view to organizing similar boards in other cities, according to James S. Stephens, vice-president of the board. "Most of these inquiries," said Mr. Stephens, who is also vice-president of the Aero Club of Illinois, "have come to us through chambers of commerce, and evidence a growing interest in aviation. One came from Miami, Fla., and another from Boston."

The Air Board of Chicago, of which Blon J. Arnold, a consulting engineer of Chicago, is president, comprises representatives of various civic, social, and commercial organizations which are interested in aviation. The members are appointed by the constituent organizations in proportion to their membership. Mr. Stephens said:

"The growing interest in aviation and its possibilities as a means of transportation seems to arise from news of what is being done in Europe. As a matter of fact, when American air mail service is considered, more is being done in this country than in Europe. America now holds all the aviation records except that for speed, and I think it probable that delegates of our board will see planes of American make capture that at the Pulitzer race in Detroit Oct. 14. The European record is 209 and a fraction miles an hour. It is true that Europeans have done noteworthy things in connection with passenger service across the British channel, and that there are a number of short lines. These lines usually have

Canadian Fliers Discover Lakes and Mountains in New Park

JASPER PARK, in the Canadian Rockies, is so new that airmen are able to make repeated discoveries in it. Fliers engaged in this work of exploration from the air have discovered and accurately placed several hitherto unknown lakes, mountains, glaciers and river valleys. They have also gained highly valuable information as to the possibility of breaking new trails to reach these newly discovered regions. They have made close-up reconnaissances of well-known peaks, valleys and mountain passes and have taken many photographs of them. In addition they have proved of service in obtaining

valuable information as to the extent and character of timber in different parts of the vast park. This in turn has enabled the park officials to determine on the best methods for providing adequate fire protection. On several occasions these aviators have taken messages to drop to construction crews working on new trails. Ordinarily these workers would be at least two days' travel from the nearest telephone station.

Colonel Rogers, the park superintendent, went on some of the trips. He declared that in seven hours of flying over the park he had traveled a greater distance and had seen more country than he could possibly have done by trail in six weeks to two months, traveling hard.

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the advantage of aid or advances from European governments, which pay half the expense of operation. This was the case when recently an aerial mail line was developed to Berlin; the German Government paid, in advance, \$400,000 per year's service with one daily trip each way.

We cannot expect the development in this country of commercial air lines which carry passengers and freight until we can build planes which can carry profitable loads. The mail planes used now carry a fraction more than 1 pound per horsepower. We can build planes to carry 6 or 7 pounds per horsepower, and I expect to see that doubled shortly. The men with money to invest will have to wait for the men who know to tell them when it is time to step forward.

We have received a number of proposals for the development of commercial lines with Chicago as a terminal. The inventor of the army bomber which was used to sink German warships in the army and navy bombing tests last summer sent an exceptionally definite proposal. This engineer, a graduate of Harvard, had planned in detail what he proposed to do, his route, his equipment, his requirement for capitalization, and his prospective balance sheet. He had estimated his operating costs, which were itemized, as amounting to \$1,800,000, and his gross income as \$2,730,000. He looked for a profit, after the deduction of taxes, of \$789,000. He proposed to operate one ship daily between Chicago and New York.

This plan interested the Chicago Association of Commerce because of the thoroughness with which it was worked out, although no comment has been made on its merits otherwise.

The Aero Club of Illinois, the other organization of which Mr. Stephens is vice-president, maintains the Ashburn Flying Field here.

MILWAUKEE INAUGURATES PLAN FOR ELIMINATION OF TAXATION

Sinking Fund Method of Retiring Funded Debt Expected to Revolutionize Present Methods

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Civic eyes in all parts of the world will turn with interest to Milwaukee now that it is embarked on a project which it hopes will make it the first city in the Nation to relieve its people from the burden of paying taxes.

A civic foundation is to be established which will build up a sinking fund designed gradually to retire the funded debt, reducing the tax rate year by year until it has been eliminated entirely. This is to be done by two trust funds. One will be created by the City Government out of its revenues. The other will be formed by gifts from public-spirited citizens.

Regarded by economists and sociologists as probably the most forward step Milwaukee ever has taken, the foundation makes this growing city's future still more promising, for the plan is a guaranty of lower taxes in succeeding years, a magnet that will be sure to attract enterprising capital and thoughtful citizens. Coming at a time when there is loud complaint everywhere over increased taxation, Milwaukee's novel municipal enterprise is bound to win favorable attention far and wide.

Banker Takes Charge

That the plan is feasible is demonstrated by the fact that the president of the largest banking institution, Oliver C. Fuller of the First Wisconsin National Bank, has accepted the invitation of Daniel W. Hoan, the Mayor, to become the head of the foundation. Mr. Fuller is well fitted for the task because his initiative and labors led to the establishment several years ago of the Milwaukee Foundation, the income of which is devoted to benevolent purposes. While the growth of this organization has been slow, its usefulness and ultimate great service is being more widely recognized every year.

In accepting the presidency of the Civic Foundation Mr. Fuller told Mayor Hoan that he was sure it would appeal to the ideals and judgment of many Milwaukeeans, that it meant building for the future and that he would be glad to lend his name and his best efforts to the project. He concluded his letter of indorsement with these words:

"Its growth may be slow but as its funds are observed to increase under the prudent system and its income becomes increasingly applicable to the betterment of the city, we may lighten the public burdens, we may confidently hope that the civic pride and loyalty of those who have built their fortunes here and have at the same time helped to build a beautiful and prosperous city will prompt some of them to aid in swelling a fund which ultimately may make Milwaukee the best ordered of cities and the lowest burden to the busy, happy, and prosperous population."

Donations Are Expected

Mayor Hoan says the plan will provide an opportunity to those who have made fortunes in Milwaukee to make a permanent and valuable contribution to their city as an evidence of public spirit and civic pride. It also will enable workingmen to purchase homes with the assurance that taxes will not be continually increased as they must be in other cities which are unable to balance their budgets, he points out.

"Chicago, for example, has been compelled to issue 20-year bonds to meet its deficit in current expenses,"

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

International Exhibit
in Paris of Decorative
and Industrial ArtsParis, Sept. 7
Special Correspondence

IN THE midst of the all-absorbing reparations questions and other political issues bearing on the future of the French Nation, there still seems to be time for prominent officials of the Government and public-spirited citizens to go ahead with plans for the genuine advancement of the country's arts and industries. One of the characteristics of France's people is their ever ardent desire to attain very high degrees of perfection in the arts and industries for which they are famous. This laudable national trait seems to be coming to the fore more than ever these days and is finding expression in many interesting and intelligent ways.

One of these is the projected international exhibition of modern decorative and industrial arts, to be held in the spring of the year 1924, plans for which are almost complete. This exhibition is indicative not only of a progressive and important step in the right direction, but shows a purpose to bring modern France to the notice of the world and lay before its eyes the growth and improvement in many of its principal activities.

The impression of many visitors here of late has been that France is just, perhaps, a little bit backward in coming forward, as the saying goes, in relation to its commercial methods. It is quite possible, then, that this exhibition may prove a lightening to those who have made such a criticism, as it can be truly stated that the realization of the project will be of momentous import as an exposé of industrial progress, it being the opinion of those at the head of it that the juries will refuse without exception anything which is not clearly of a modern character.

To Occupy 56-Acre District

The spirit and purpose of the enterprise are perhaps best exemplified in a paragraph from the newspaper *Comedie*. "France will be on trial at this exhibition," says this daily, "and we must come out victorious if we want to again find that favor in foreign lands which for so long has been our cherished right. Therefore, in order to attain this goal we must select without hesitancy only such examples of work as are absolutely worthy to symbolize what they represent—the very finest and best that France has to offer."

An idea of the size of the exhibition may be gained by the fact that it will occupy the whole of the Esplanade des Invalides, the adjoining quays, the gardens of the Cours-la-Reine from the Place de la Concorde to the Bridge Alexander III, the bridge itself, and the entire Grand Palais, a total of over 56 acres of land. Senator Fernand David is the general commissioner.

Among the regulations covering participation are the following: "Only such articles denoting workmanship born of a new inspiration and showing genuine originality will be admitted. These also must have a direct relationship to the modern decorative and industrial arts."

Forbidden are:

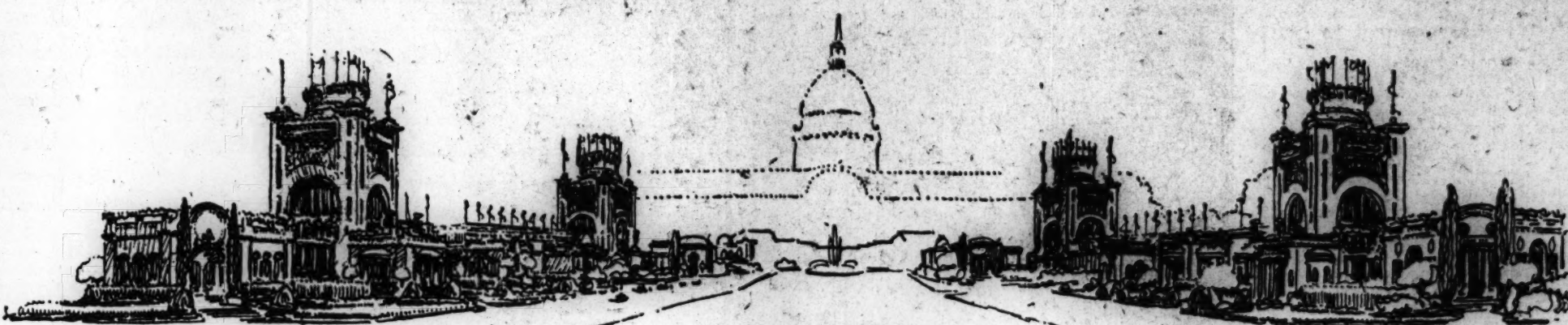
1. Paintings, statues, or works not strictly contributing to a decorative ensemble.
2. Copies, imitations and studies of any ancient styles are rigorously excluded.
3. Manufacturing or technical processes of any kind.
4. Sketches or rough drafts. Only finished products will be accepted and those whose artistic character or stamp are undeniable.

Though the above are but a fragment of the regulations, they are quoted to give an idea of the preciseness which characterizes all the measures governing this exposition. "There has been no intention to exclude painters or sculptors, but quite the contrary. What the organizers have wanted to avoid is another Salon."

Five Groups of Exhibits

The exhibition will be composed of five groups, in turn subdivided into classes. Group 1 will be architecture. Under this heading will come the stone, wood, metal and glass industries, ceramics, ornamental ironwork and what is known in French as "architecture executed in plans of cities, houses, monuments, etc." Group 2 will be household and personal articles such as furniture, art leather goods, jewelry, textiles, musical instruments, toys, interior decorations for steamships, railroads, street cars, automobiles, etc. Under Group 3 will be classed all wearing apparel like gowns, dresses, suits, laces, embroidery, hats, etc. Group 4 will consist of arts and industries relating to the theater, street and garden. Included will be the art of theatricals, interiors and exteriors of theaters, hippodromes, aerodromes, open air theaters, lighting effects; public fountains, arches, public fairs; groups for gardens, garden furniture, etc. Group 5 will be education. Here will be shown modern methods of instruction in the decorative arts and technical schools; the development of art in such schools, etc.

The above incomplete list will serve to show what a numerous and varied amount of things will be on view. The real attempt, which is something new and effective, will be the uniting of whole series of harmonious ensembles and this to be accomplished in three ways. The Grand Palais will contain all such articles as are made in series and each article or series of articles will be found in the particular room allotted to objects of that class. In the galleries of the Esplanade des Invalides all goods will be assembled in booths, while distributed along the Cours-la-Reine, the quays and the Esplanade will be the large pavilions reserved for artists and manufacturers exhibiting collective groups, both French and foreign. Participants will thus be able to present their work in a most favorable manner, and the public, who will better appreciate them in such surroundings, will be able to



As the Esplanade des Invalides, Paris, Will Appear During the Modern Decorative and Industrial Art Exhibition in the Spring of 1924

intelligently note how commerce, industry and art are contributing economically to the practical amelioration and embellishment of everyday living, by their close co-operation.

A gratifying aspect of the plans, denoting care and thought, is the fact that this corner of Paris will need no modifying at all. Not a tree will have to be removed, nor any limbs cut to impair the charm of the Champs Elysees, as with the exception of the four towers at the entrance, no pavilion or building is to be over 16½ feet high.

Great enthusiasm over this projected exhibition has been manifested throughout the land and industrials especially have shown that they understand its significance. They do not want to lose the places they have won in the world's markets, and are willing to go to great lengths in making sacrifices to insure the success of the enterprise.

Right now efforts are under way to marshal the whole of France for the affair, as they are very desirous that strangers, who will undoubtedly come in large numbers, will not leave with any false impressions, but that

on the contrary they will, during their visit, be confronted with such irrefutable proofs of the progress and high degree of perfection attained, they will readily see the capability of France to produce order and method when the need exists for them.

As a consequence, there will not be many aspiring entrants who will protest to the juries, as these gentlemen will be compelled to exercise great severity at times, actuated as they will be by constructive motives only in order to show the rest of the world just what the finest and best France has to offer is.

The display, as a whole, should interest equally the public for whom the goods are destined, the merchant who will buy and sell them, the industrial who will manufacture them, and the artist and artisans who thought them out and made possible their production.

Assuredly this splendid and unique exhibition should be instrumental in stimulating a commercial as well as an artistic renaissance, symbolic of the energetic vitality of France and the famed excellency of the nation's taste.

NORTON WEBB.



Photograph by Henri, Manuel, Paris

Senator Fernand David

Former Cabinet Minister and General Commissioner for the Industrial and Decorative Arts Exhibition, Paris, 1924

Metropolitan Acquires Rare Armor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—In the center of the great hall of armor at the Metropolitan Museum stand two sculptured horses, resplendent in their suits of armor as when knight of old rode forth to battle. They stand out conspicuously, even in the midst of the medieval splendor of the treasures of the museum's collection, where each suit of armor seems to outdo the colored banners hang from the gallery above in great festivity. Horse armor, being "rarissima" as the museum bulletin states, places a collection at once in the front rank, and New York may look with just pride on these accessories, since the Tower of London possesses but seven of them, Paris five, Dresden seven, Vienna three, Madrid seven, and Berlin six.

The fortunes of war in the twentieth century have brought these souvenirs of the bellicose sixteenth century from their ancestral repository in an ancient castle in the Trevisan province to New York City, for when the Italian forces on the Piave were to be advanced at a crucial point in the Great War, it was found expedient to bombard this ancient castle. The valuable objects of the army in this home of the Collalto family were placed in farm wagons by the custodian to be transported to the owner in Vienna. But one wagon survived the bombardment and reached its destination, with its contents red with rust and falling to pieces as the ancient straps rotted. Only some old horse armor remained and being apparently of small value to the owner it was sold to a Viennese antiquary. It was found by one of the Metropolitan Museum's curators and secured for New York.

Both suits are of North Italian workmanship, one dating about 1560 and the other about fifteen years later. It is considered possible that they be-

longed to Antoine IV of Collalto, who was field marshal with the Emperor Maximilian II and who was later elected generalissimo of the Venetian Republic, for the records point to the fact that these suits of horse armor have from the beginning belonged in the armory of this illustrious warrior. They are unusually complete, retaining the chamfron (gear for head), crinets and cuellio (back and front of neck—the latter extremely rare), poyrel (breastplate), and crupper (rump defense). The earlier harness retains the backplate of the saddle, the later one a single flank guard (flanchard) with stirrups. The other parts have been supplied by the museum armory, restorations which blend with the original pieces most accurately.

The earlier suit is so covered with etched ornament that scarcely a square inch of undecorated metal can be found. Figures of warriors and amorins, animals and insects and elaborate foliation occur in panels and borders, surrounded by wide marginal bands. The second suit has bright and engraved areas alternating and here the panels are filled with close-

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set and overlapping objects in great variety such as arms, armor, and musical instruments. This suit shows traces of gilding which must have given it an appearance of great magnificence. These suits are doubtless Venetian as they differ in style from armor of Milanese or Brescian workmanship.

The museum's collection of ancient gowns has been likewise enriched by the addition of 13 new examples, almost every one a notable specimen of its kind. The earliest is a carnation (from about 1400 B. C.) with a fine engraving of a tattered bull done with all the charm and freshness of Cretan work. There are two stones of the sixth century B. C., one of which has a Sardinian origin, according to Furtwangler in his *Antike Gemmen*. Animals remained favorite subjects with the Greek artists during the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. and several stones have beautiful representations of a hound, a lion, dolphin, and a wolf.

The Roman gems proclaim the imitative artist, who, though excelling as craftsman, borrowed his styles and subjects from his predecessors. The chief interest in these relics of antiquity lies in the combination of beautiful and varied materials, often in sensitive refinement and much understanding, for Katchalov it became a very clever fireworks of declamation, taken from this able and experienced actor's large and well assorted stock in trade, but the warm human cry of Moissi at times cut right through the elaborate brocade of Shakespeare's style and allowed us to hear the living Shakespeare's whisper, storm and moan.

There are actors, great actors, who excel in the mere outward representation of their part; others, and London has known such, have themselves such a pronounced personality that they put their stamp on the part instead of the reverse being the case. Moissi belongs to the latter category; instead of his becoming Hamlet, it is rather Hamlet who becomes Moissi. He cares nothing for the tricks of the costumer, his innermost being is his workshop, he plays from within. He is said not to allow a word to leave his lips till it has received the hallmark of his thought and been through that fiery crucible, which may be likened to a furnace on which a revolutionary fire is always burning. In appearance, Moissi was not the Prince of Denmark but himself, somewhat slovenly in attire, his face without any paint, a modern face, which thought had ploughed its deep furrows. But beneath this unassuming exterior he harbored Hamlet's sorrow and pained memory and in some of his monologues he rose to great heights.

Of Katchalov's Hamlet there is less to be recorded. It was less personal, more traditional, and lacked youth and fire. In much, however, Katchalov is noteworthy and his person and acting always bear the stamp of true nobility. Ingolf Schanche was a very different Hamlet, youthful, enamored, sensitive, but at the same time powerful and deep; groaning under the message from the ghost, at times with the sadness of an almsy, at others the confident friend, natural and spontaneous, least impressive in the monologues in which Moissi gave such mastery acting. Schanche, of the three, most conformed to one's idea of Hamlet as a handsome and charming young Prince, and on a Danish stage, his beautiful Norwegian diction was a joy for there is a clearer and

Two new plays are to be presented in New York next Monday night. "Spite Corner," a comedy by Frank Craven, author of "The First Year," will be produced at the Little Theater with Madge Kennedy as its star. At the Playhouse Arnold Daly will appear in "On the Stairs," a mystery play by William Hurlbut. The cast will include James L. Crane, Margaret Hale, Fuller Mellich, Effingham and Mrs. Charles G. Craig and Lionel Glenister.

Charles Ruggles is to become a screen comedian under the management of his brother, Wesley Ruggles.

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Some Leading Hamlets
in Danish TheatersCopenhagen, Sept. 1
Special Correspondence

THE part of Hamlet might be called "the blue ribbon" of the stage, the ambition of most aspiring actors. But whereas the Derby can only be won in one way, by one horse getting a little in front of the rest, the coveted prize of the stage admits of solutions and renderings innumerable.

Copenhagen, last season, had the rare chance of witnessing, within a few months, the performances of three, it is hardly too much to say world-famed Hamlets: Alexander Moissi, Katchalov and Ingolf Schanche—hailing from such different and far apart countries as Austrian-Trieste, Russia, and Norway—and with widely differing conceptions and methods of expressing the part. While the tragedy of Hamlet deals incidentally with the discovered murder of a father, the real discovery is simply the disillusionment of idealistic youth, and therefore "Hamlet" has become the drama of all time.

Schanche rendered Hamlet with sensitive refinement and much understanding, for Katchalov it became a very clever fireworks of declamation, taken from this able and experienced actor's large and well assorted stock in trade, but the warm human cry of Moissi at times cut right through the elaborate brocade of Shakespeare's style and allowed us to hear the living Shakespeare's whisper, storm and moan.

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more melodious ring in Norse than is usually heard in Danish.

Ingolf Schanche, about a quarter of a century ago, deserted his desk in an office in Bergen, a town which has always boasted a high-class theater, and began to study at the theater. He quickly made a mark, aided by a handsome appearance and by that enviable gift for an actor, pronounced personal charm. He soon found his way to Christiania, where he had fair prospects and many parts. He had already been attached to two or three private theaters when he went to the National Theater. At this theater he has undertaken a variety of tasks and always acquitted himself well; he became and still is one of the pillars, perhaps the pillar of Norway's National Theater.

Alexander Moissi was born in Austrian-Trieste; his mother was an Italian, from Florence, his father Albanian. The language in the home was Italian, and at school he learnt Greek and Albanian. He obtained a very modest engagement at the Vienna Burg Theater, where German, of course, was the language. Moving to Prague, he became Berlin's most popular actor in Reinhardt's palmy days. It was at Moscow, however, that he definitely conquered the world at large while on a Russian tour. He was fêted in Petrograd and Brussels and Paris, and played Ibsen in Italian in Venice. Goethe desired men to become "good Europeans"; Moissi has become one.

In 1918 there appeared at the Linnell sale a picture which at the time was almost unrecognized. It new has been presented to the National Gallery, London, by Mr. Charles Marks. The subject, a Madonna with St. Catherine and St. Felicia is a most attractive example of the Dutchman Quinten Massys (1466-1530). This picture is one of few remaining examples of Netherlandish painting on linen executed in temper. Quinten Massys, one of the most prominent painters of his time, worked at Antwerp and retained the technical methods introduced by the Van Eycks, but with a softer and broader handling, and with a wonderfully subtle modeling which gave perfect relief and rounding without marked shadows. The galleries of Berlin and Petrograd contain fine examples of his skill. He is known variously as Matsys, Metsys and Massys.

An event of the early art season in New York is to be an exhibition of 30 paintings by William M. Chase at the Ferargil Galleries, beginning Oct. 14. These canvases are the paintings by the artist which were retained by the family, and, with the exception of one or two, have not been shown since then except at the William M. Chase Memorial Exhibition, which was given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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MILWAUKEEAid for the Unacted
London Playwrights

ONE pressing need of the amateur playwright is for an expert to take him in hand and point out his inevitable faults of technique and construction. Of course, numbers of people profess to do this, and the British theatrical papers contain their advertisements. The trouble, however, is the majority of these people are quite unqualified, and are merely out to extract heavy fees from ambitious aspirants. The only people who can pronounce an opinion of real value are successful dramatists themselves; and they are generally much too busy to devote their time to this purpose.

Still, a prospect of securing practical help is now offered by the launching of the Amateur Players Club in London. Under arrangements that have been made by this group, all work submitted by members will be read and reported upon by the accomplished dramatist, Mr. Louis N. Parker. A moderate fee is charged for this service and the club undertakes to stage any piece that is approved.

An interesting condition imposed by Mr. Parker is that in any case the author must himself attend the rehearsals with a view to completing his training. With many producing societies, however, the author is not allowed anywhere near the theater nor allowed any voice in the rehearsal of his own work.

New Works to Be Played
by New York Symphony

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence).—New compositions announced to be performed the coming season at the concerts of the New York Symphony Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor, include the following:

Saint-Saens, "Carnival of the Animals"; Alyn, "Mikkomaraka"; Glazounoff, "Dance Scenes"; Glass, "Scatilla"; Schreker, "A Dancin' Play"; suite; Scriabin, "La Pisanella" suite; Roger-Ducasse, "Epithalamium."

On tour this season, the orchestra will make five visits to Philadelphia, to Baltimore and to Washington. An early winter trip includes visits to Hamilton and Toronto, Ont., and Birmingham and Rochester, N. Y.

For the Young People's concerts given at Aeolian Hall are announced appearances by Mme. Hempel, soprano; Miss Rubinstein, violinist; and Mme. Hess, pianist. A choral program is also in the plans, and a ballet performance.

Officials of a British film company, which has just completed a photoplay with Miss Mae Marsh in the lead, like her work so well that they wish her to appear in the leading rôle of a screen version of "Paddy, the Next Best Thing."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TARIFF ENACTMENT
LEADS FIRM TONE
TO WOOL MARKET

Definite Establishment of Basis
Give Trade Confidence—
Sales Brisk

Today the tariff bill, after the longest period of consideration ever given to a tariff measure, was laid before President Harding, who must give final consideration to the bill within 10 days, either by approving or vetoing it, failing which, the bill becomes a law automatically. It is expected that the President will approve the bill, although so far as the wool schedule is concerned, the trade considers it the worst bill ever submitted.

Ministered in strict conformity with the intent of the law, wool men say, would prove practically unworkable, with actual rates in the bill are the highest which have been written into any tariff bill for many years, averaging some 55 per cent higher than those on the wool imported under the Payne-Aldrich Act, which President Taft found so excessive as to declare them indefensible.

And yet, the wool trade and doubtless all the business interests have experienced a great feeling of relief that the suspense is over and the terms of the new tariff have been determined. Business can now be done with the confidence that a basis has been established at length, which, although iniquitous in many respects, is nevertheless certain.

The tariff may be a source of some difficulty or a time, since there are always questions arising under any new tariff which call for interpretation. Some such questions already are being asked and the answer is not readily apparent from the text of the bill but probably will have to be determined by the courts.

New Rules Amplified.
At a meeting in New York yesterday, the appraisers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia met and amplified the rules drawn up in Boston last Friday for the temporary procedure for withdrawal of wool under the new tariff. It was decided to follow the usual commercial rules practiced by the wool trade, so far as possible, in king shrinkages, etc., releasing 90 per cent of designated lots at once upon application and payment of duty, and if there is no disagreement over the shrinkage, after examination by the appraisers, the entire lot will be released.

The importer is required to furnish an estimate of shrinkage, purchase price, identification marks of bales, etc., with invoices, penalties attaching in case of misrepresentation of shrinkage.

The conference defined the term "clean content," as follows: "Clean content means the bone-dry condition, scoured, with burrs, grease and all foreign matter removed, plus regain for average atmospheric condition."

The wool market, in consequence of the imminence of the tariff's passage, has been much brisker during the last few months and have been larger than in many months, although the trade has been very sensitive to every little change in the process of enactment.

The recommendation to the Conference Committee by the House halted business at once last week, while the raising of a point of order in the Senate so "put the brakes on" the market, at the manufacturers and dealers alike have indicated their attitude toward the future by their activities during the last 10 days.

Prices Are Firm
It cannot be said that prices are higher but they certainly are much firmer and that has been demonstrated by the experiences of buyers who have attempted to buy under current quotations.

Sales of fine staple wools have been made on the basis of \$1.25 to \$1.30 for good to choice domestic; at \$1.10 to \$1.20 for half-blood combing; 90 to 95c for three-eighths and 85 to 90c for quarter-blood combing, while low quarter has sold at 60 to 62c and broad wool at 45c, clean basis, in each instance.

There have been considerable sales of wool in bond, also, dealers buying a fair weight of wool from the importers, best Cape wools having sold readily at around \$0.90c, clean; while top-making Australian fine wools have brought 90 to 95c, and 64s combing about \$1, with 70s quoted as high as \$1.10 for best warp wools.

Argentine Linoles have been sold at 30 cents in the grease, duty paid, and other low and medium South American wools have been sold with some freedom both in bond and free of duty. Scoured wools have been fairly active also; in fact, nearly everything in the shape of wool has been in demand at a fair price. The buyers representing some of the largest mills in the country have been in the market and have taken substantial quantities of wool, indicating the sound condition in the market for goods.

France a Heavy Buyer
The Australian new season opened yesterday at Brisbane, with prices very strong, being about 10 per cent above the rates prevailing at the close of the last season in July. France was the keenest buyer, taking the greater part of the wool offered, there being 15,000 bales offered on the opening day, with a selection hardly better than fair, of which 48 per cent was sold. American buyers and England took little.

tion in Bradford is that the top of the market has been reached for some time to come, with good 64s tops quoted at 60d. or better. It may be, however, that the Yorkshire trade has held back somewhat in order to influence the colonial markets and prevent, too much inflation.

WHEAT ADVANCES
BUT SOON REACTS;
CORN STRONGER

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Wheat scored a little advance in price today during the early dealings, an unexpected upturn of values at Liverpool lending confidence to buyers here.

The opening, which varied from 1/4 to 1/2 cent higher, with December \$1.04 1/4 to \$1.04 1/2 and May \$1.03 1/4 to \$1.03 1/2, was followed by a reaction which carried the market a trifle below the first range.

Corn and oats showed independent firmness induced by prospects of a better shipping outlet to the east.

After opening 1/2 cent off to 1/2 cent higher, December 58 1/2 cents to 58 3/4 cents, the corn market made a slight general gain.

Oats opened unchanged to 1/2 cent higher, December 36 1/2 cents and later continued to harden.

Provisions were easier in the absence of special demand.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Outside com. paper—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Year money—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' com. loans—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Individual cus. coll. ins.—5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Bar silver in New York—69 3/4c
Bar silver in London—69 3/4c
Mexican dollars—53 1/2c
Bar gold in London—93 1/2d
Canadian ex. dis.—1-32
Domestic bar silver—99 3/4c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4	4 1/2
New York	4	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chicago	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	4 1/2
London	4	4 1/2
Paris	5 1/2	5 1/2
Berlin	5 1/2	5 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2	4 1/2
Amsterdam	4	4 1/2
Stockholm	4 1/2	4 1/2
Copenhagen	4 1/2	4 1/2
Helsinki	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lisbon	7	7

Acceptance Market

Spot Boston Delivery	
Prime Electric Base	
60/90 days	3 1/2@3 3/4
90/120 days	3 1/2@3 3/4
120/150 days	3 1/2@3 3/4
150/180 days	3 1/2@3 3/4
180/210 days	3 1/2@3 3/4
210/240 days	3 1/2@3 3/4
240/270 days	3 1/2@3 3/4
270/300 days	3 1/2@3 3/4

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	\$61,000,000	\$74,000,000
Year ago today	\$62,255,000	
Balance	25,000,000	88,000,000
Year ago today	15,134,557	
F. R. bank credit	24,385,922	68,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentine, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Last	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling		\$4.43 1/2	\$4.42 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
Demand		4.43 1/2	4.42 1/2	4.86 1/2
France		0.076 1/2	0.076 1/2	1.00
Guillemots		0.089	0.089	1.00
Mark		0.0007 1/2	0.0007 1/2	2.38
Swiss franc		0.025	0.025	1.33
Belgian franc		0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	1.33
Kronen (Austria)		0.00014	0.00014	20.28
Sweden		0.024	0.024	2.58
Denmark		0.027	0.027	2.58
Norway		0.027	0.027	2.58
Greece		0.025	0.025	1.93
Argentina		0.004	0.004	98.48
Russia		0.00025	0.00025	5.14
Poland		0.0134	0.0140	23.80
Hungary		0.04	0.040	20.30
Rumania		0.035	0.034	20.30
Finland		0.027	0.028	1.930
Tschechoslovakia		0.022	0.0225	2.025
Rumania		0.060	0.060	1.930
Portugal		0.025	0.025	1.08
Turkey		0.07	0.07	14.40
Shanghai		0.025	0.025	1.932
Hong Kong		0.027 1/2	0.027 1/2	7.800
Bombay		0.0285	0.0285	4.86
Yokohama		0.0285	0.0285	4.86
Manila		0.0285	0.0285	4.86
Uraguay		0.0285	0.0285	4.86
Chile		0.0285	0.0285	4.86
Calcutta		0.0285	0.0285	4.86

* 1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably rain late tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh easterly winds.

Northern New England: Probably rain tonight and Thursday; moderate temperature; increasing northeast winds.

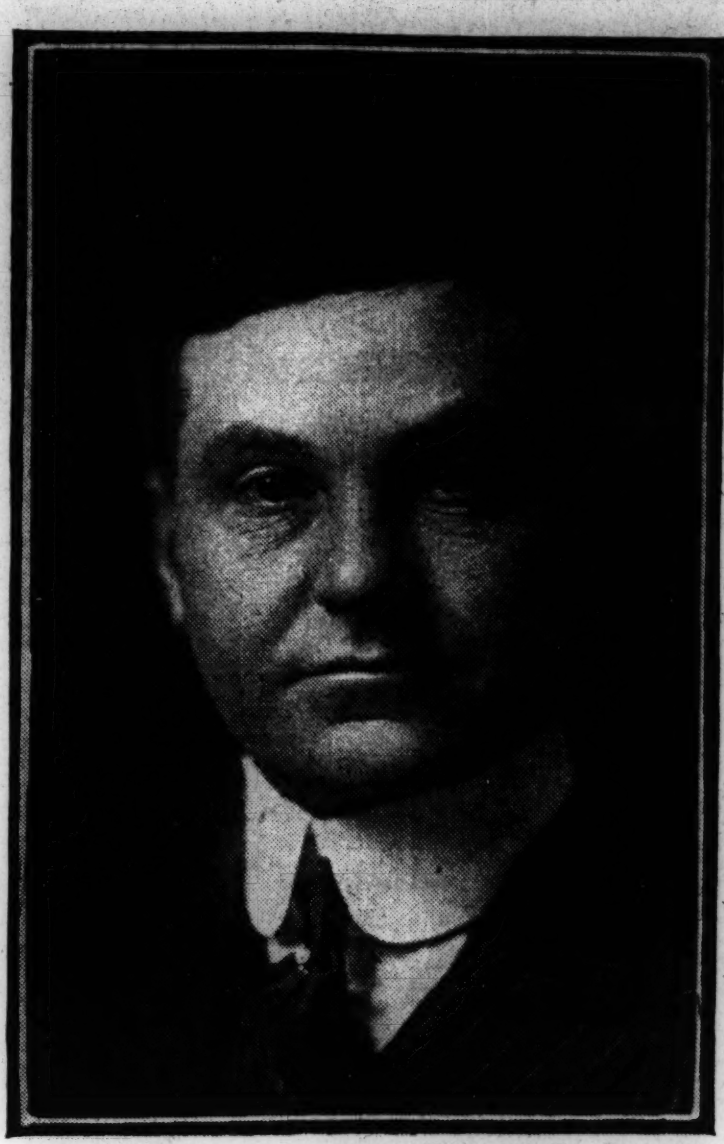
Northern New England: Rain tonight; Thursday cloudy and unsettled; moderate temperature; fresh southwest winds.

Weather Outlook

The weather was high Tuesday night over the North Atlantic states. In the Middle Atlantic and New England states the weather will be cloudy and unsettled with moderate temperature and probably local rains Wednesday and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	60	Kansas City	58
Atlantic City	66	Memphis	66
Boston	58	Montreal	56
Buffalo	58	Nantucket	60
Calgary	42	New Orleans	74
Charleston	68	New York	62
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	60
Cleveland	62	Pittsburgh	62
Des Moines	56	Portland, Me.	54
Eastport	52	Portland, Ore.	52
Galveston	74	San Francisco	52
Hatteras	70	St. Louis	60
Helena	48	St. Paul	54
Jacksonville	70	Washington	58



Ward M. Burgess

WARD M. BURGESS, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., went to Omaha in 1889 as a young man, and obtained a position as bill clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of M. E. Smith & Co. Today he is president of that concern, which is capitalized at \$3,000,000 and does an annual business of more than \$15,000,000. It is largely engaged in manufacturing as well as jobbing dry goods, and has a branch house in Indianapolis, Ind.

As president of the National Power Company, Mr. Burgess heads the organization which supplies electric light, heat and power to the Omaha district. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Omaha National Bank, one of the largest financial houses in that section of the country. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Burgess-Nash Company, which operates a department store doing a \$5,000,000 annual business.

During the war he headed the war savings stamps selling organization for Nebraska. He evolved a system for this work that gave his state the lead, and caused his plan to be adopted all over the United States.

GERMANY TO PRINT SEVEN BILLIONS OF MARKS DAILY
BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The daily German note output, which is 3,000,000,000 marks at present, will be increased to 7,000,000,000 marks on Oct. 15. Circulation in 1922 has already been increased by 140,000,000 marks, but the accelerated output will add a further 700,000,000,000 by the end of the year, making the total note circulation then of 950,000,000,000 marks.

Notwithstanding the increased output, money scarcity still exists and is expected to add to the difficulty of meeting pay rolls Sept. 30.

During the last fortnight many mark accounts at the large Berlin banks, belonging to foreigners, were changed into foreign money or into investments at the Berlin Bourse. The report that all Berlin mark accounts had been sold is exaggerated.

The advance of salaries of bank employees to three times July wages will cause the removal of about 50 per cent of the employees of private banks.

AUGUST FOREIGN TRADE HAS GAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Imports and exports in August showed substantial increases over July. August imports, at \$271,000,000, were the highest in any month of the year, and exceeded July by \$21,000,000. Exports totaled \$302,000,000, an excess of \$688,000 over July.

August and eight months' figures compare (600 omitted):

	1922	1921	1920
August	\$271,000	\$194,768	\$513,111
Imports	302,000	366,887	578,182
Exports	31,000	172,119	65,071
Excess exps.			
Eight months			
Imports	1,942,536	1,493,408	2,994,725
Exports	2,424,046	2,226,646	3,475,302
Excess exps.	481,510	1,533,142	1,480,576

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PAWNING ONE
OF VIENNA'S
BRISK TRADES

Long Lines Form Early Before
State Pawn Shop—Class
No Distinction

VIENNA (By Mail)—No more melancholy evidence of the financial difficulties prevailing in this city can be found than in the crowds that daily besiege the pawnshops. The "Dorotheum," the state pawnbroking institution, is doing the greatest volume of business in its history.

The number of pawn tickets issued in July was 80,000 more than in June, and amounted to nearly 500,000. The total value of the articles pledged was about 16,000,000 crowns. The store-rooms have become so overfilled that furniture and other large articles occupying much space are accepted very reluctantly and often not at all.

Borrowers Wait in Line

Borrowers begin to come early in the morning and must wait hours until their turn comes. The majority of them are women bringing sheets, linen, clothing, clocks, carpets, pictures, china, glass, cutlery, and sewing-machines. There are men too, and quite often better-dressed persons of the middle class who have long lost the sense of shame at standing in the long line of needy borrowers. During the weary waiting the conversation is limited almost exclusively to two topics, namely the rise in prices and the worthlessness of the crown.

The average value of the ordinary pawned articles is about 40,000 crowns and of jewels 150,000 crowns. Occasionally jewels of much greater value are brought to be pawned. A well-dressed man recently brought a quantity of jewels on which he asked a loan of 20,000,000 crowns. The official said he could only advance 15,000,000 but the borrower said this amount would be no good. He was a manufacturer and had to pay the wages of his men the next day. As he only required the money for a week, the official agreed to give him the sum asked for. Such cases, though on a smaller scale, are by no means infrequent.

One unfortunate feature of the present day is that comparatively few pledges are redeemed. The great majority of the goods are kept for the legal term of a year, and then sold in the "Dorotheum" auction rooms. In peace times a considerable percentage of borrowers repaid their loans, but the number of these now is very small.

Gems and Gold in Demand

Concurrently with the increase in the pawnbroking business, prices of gold, silver, and jewels are reaching unheard-of prices. The demand is enormous and prices rise as fast as the value of the Austrian crown falls. The rage for stock exchange speculation was never so intense as now and those who gain money usually hasten to invest it in gold and jewels. Fine diamonds are now worth 10,000,000 crowns a carat, and pearls 4,000,000, and even more. High as these prices are they are likely to rise still higher.

The United States State Department has issued a warning to Cuban obstructionists that it stands squarely behind General Crowder and expects reform legislation to be enacted in the interest of economic, financial and political welfare of Cubans.

The shortage of passenger locomotives in Russia is at present greater than that of freight types. The proportion of rolling stock under repairs or awaiting work continues very high. At the beginning of this year 39 per cent of locomotives, 26 per cent of passenger cars, and 12.6 per cent of freight cars were out of service.

COAL PRICES HIGHER

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Reading Coal & Iron Company's quotations on steam sizes of anthracite coal are understood to be \$4 for No. 1 buckwheat, \$2.75 for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 3. These are an advance of from 25 to 50 cents over last year's prices. The company's prices on domestic sizes have not yet been announced.

CORDELL & CO. AFFAIRS

The consolidated financial statement of CordeLL & Co. (Delaware) and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1922, shows net profits of \$6,471,699, after expenses and interest, compared with \$2,723,523 in the first half of 1921.

MECRODY SALES EXPAND

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—McCordy Stores Company reports sales for August of \$1,368,761, compared with \$1,121,940 in August last year, an increase of 22 per cent. For the eight months sales were \$9,749,148 compared with \$8,560,085 last year, an increase of 13.02 per cent.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (Special).—The Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that imported color cards, consisting of paper folders to which are attached small pieces of narrow silk fabric of various colors, are properly dutiable as manufactures of silk at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 318, Tariff Act of 1913.

This opinion overrules a protest filed in the name of the Millinery Trade Review for classification of these cards as printed matter, with duty at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 325.

Numerous decisions, also rendered by the customs board, again refer to the tariff classification of large shipments of Christmas tree ornaments. These ornaments, consisting of globular articles of colored glass, were classified as beaded articles and duty assessed at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 333 of the Tariff Act of 1913.

The board reduces this rate to 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 84. Firms whose protests are sustained by this ruling include the Stone & Downer Co., of Boston; A. J. Bracher, Gimbell Brothers, Butler Brothers and Van Oppen & Co., of New York; Edgar & Co., Winters & Reineke, Gimbel Brothers, O. G. Hempstead & Son, and A. Forster & Co., of Philadelphia; the Frank P. Dow Company, of Seattle, and Butler Brothers of Indianapolis.

Imported novelties of papier-mâché, described as "lucky dogs," were the subject of another ruling by the board in favor of Henry S. Beach, of El Paso, Tex. These novelties were classified as toys and duty exacted at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 342 of the 1913 act. The board concludes, after inspecting samples that were submitted at the trial of the issue, that duty should have been assessed at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 369 for manufactures of papier-mâché.

FINANCIAL NOTES

French imports for the first eight months of 1922 show an increase of 952,670,000 francs.

Canadian shippers have agreed to reopen direct negotiations with the Canadian railways.

It is considered doubtful if large Dutch rubber growers will accept the plan of Edgar Davis of New York to form an international rubber trust.

Loom-fixers of the Dwight Manufacturing Company of Chicopee (Mass.), struck Tuesday when refused 20 per cent wage increase. The company offered an 11 1/2 per cent raise.

De Coppet & Doremus, New York, have presented a New York Stock Exchange suit to Oswald Anderson, an employee. Anderson came here penniless from Norway 25 years ago.

The Pennsylvania State Fuel Commission forbids anthracite coal operators to saddle the public with the cost of the coal strike and advance of \$1 to \$1.50 a ton, demanded by operators, has been ruled out of the coal price situation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's new service order, covering preferential shipments eastward from the Mississippi River, adds mines supplies, fertilizers, seeds, newspaper paper and petroleum to the list of commodities to be given priority movement.

The United States State Department has issued a warning to Cuban obstructionists that it stands squarely behind General Crowder and expects reform legislation to be enacted in the interest of economic, financial and political welfare of Cubans.

The shortage of passenger locomotives in Russia is at present greater than that of freight types. The proportion of rolling stock under repairs or awaiting work continues very high. At the beginning of this year 39 per cent of locomotives, 26 per cent of passenger cars, and 12.6 per cent of freight cars were out of service.

The United States Treasury Department August public debt figures show total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts for the month aggregated \$221,000,000, compared with \$225,000,000 in July, while public debt expenditures during August aggregated \$453,000,000, compared with \$350,000,000 in July. Interest on the public debt, aggregating \$188,000,000, was the largest item of expenditure chargeable against August ordinary receipts.

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DEPOSITS ON MONTHLY

Interest

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Topeka-Kansas

IS PROOF OF SERVICE WELL

RENDERED

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

Read the Tom Hodge Story

He came to this country 15 years ago in 1897. Today he is well-to-do. He has a fine home, a fine car, and a

PENNSYLVANIA'S LINE IS IMPROVING

MT. GRETN, Pa., Sept. 30.—That Head Coach J. W. Helsman and Harold Gaston, line instructor, are rapidly finding the finer points of Pennsylvania's new varsity line was indicated in yesterday's morning and afternoon workouts under perfect weather conditions.

Frank Dewhirst '25, of South Groveland, Mass., who starred on last year's freshman team, returned to the line yesterday after a day's rest and went in at left end, at which position he will probably start the fast approaching season. Dewhirst weighs 195 pounds.

Pennsylvania's lines show up better than the back field at this stage, mainly because the backs have not had much chance to work on the offense.

MONMOUTH'S NEW FIELD
MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 19.—A new athletic field and a new gymnasium at Monmouth College here have given

athletics a new impetus this year. Forty candidates are out for football. Glenn Smith, one of Monmouth's star football players of former years, will be football coach. During the summer months Smith, Director of Athletics, Dean F. W. Phillips and a number of alumni students have been recruiting new material with the result that prospects for winning teams were never brighter at the local institution.

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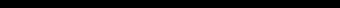
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LIBERIA MAY PROVE SECOND NICARAGUA TO UNITED STATES

Following Proposed Loan, Financial Control May Be Assumed as in Central American States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Liberian venture opens a new prospect for American colonial development. To Liberia the United States Government purposes giving direct financial aid to the extent of a loan of \$5,000,000. With this loan goes an agreement which allows the United States to take over the powers over the affairs of the country. In the Latin-American countries where the American Government has assumed these powers, or where it has set up an influence over fiscal affairs, the loans have been made by American bankers or other individuals and the American Government has gone in to protect these investments.

Marines Landed

Santo Domingo presents another instance of what might be termed the harsher method of bringing an independent country under the dominion of the United States. In other words United States marines were landed in the Dominican Republic in 1916 and held the country until the beginning of this year. Although the Dominican Republic occupies about two-thirds of the island of Haiti, its population is only about 950,000 as compared with 2,000,000 Haitians. The country is largely agricultural, raising sugar and cocoa, but there are undeveloped deposits of iron and copper mine in operation. Vegetable oils form one of its chief exports.

Like Haiti, Santo Domingo is an object of military interest to the United States because of its proximity to the Panama Canal, and the opportunities offered for a hostile power to establish a naval base there. The Dominican foreign trade is approximately \$100,000,000 a year, of which \$59,000,000 are exports and \$41,000,000 imports. Dominican financial affairs were not in very good shape when the United States Government assumed authority and established a military government. Interest on its external loan of \$7,500,000 was not being met.

No Longer Free State

Under the treaty of 1907 the United States secured the right to name a general receiver for Santo Domingo to collect its customs duties and to set aside enough to pay foreign creditors. At the present time there are five or six American officials who maintain complete supervision over all the fiscal affairs of the Dominican Republic, and who have certain other sovereign powers which render Santo Domingo no longer a free state, although the American troops have been withdrawn. In 1921 the Dominican Republic contracted a new loan in the United States of \$8,500,000.

The terms which the United States Government demanded of the Dominicans before the troops were withdrawn are as follows: Ratification of all acts of the military government of the United States. Extension of the duties and powers of the General Receiver of Customs. It is officially reported that the people of Santo Domingo protested vigorously against these terms, and the withdrawal of troops was held up for several months.

American bankers have taken over the control of financial affairs in Nicaragua. They have established a new central bank, the Banco Nacional, which is the sole government bank of issue and disbursement. They own jointly with the Nicaraguan Government the 170 miles of railways in the country. Their agent is in control of the collection and allotment of customs revenues, and the American bankers also loan money on coffee and sugar crops, which they partly control.

Nicaragua Resentful

Official reports show that the people of Nicaragua have been very resentful of American intervention in their political affairs. They resent, too, the control of their financial affairs by American bankers. Nevertheless, the Nicaraguan Government is seeking a further loan of \$3,000,000. At the present time, the outstanding foreign debt is about \$5,000,000, and the population of the country is about 745,000. From the standpoint of military strategy, Nicaragua is of interest to the United States for the reason that it is a potential naval base for operations against the Panama Canal. Organization of the finances of Pan-

ama under American fiscal supervision was completed in 1921, and the Government now has an American financial adviser. It has a foreign debt of \$3,000,000, and an internal debt amounting to \$4,000,000 which includes nearly \$2,500,000 owed to the United States for public improvements in the cities of Panama and Colon. Panama is now seeking a new loan of \$10,000,000 in the United States.

Panama's Adventure

Panama came into being under the aegis of the United States during the Roosevelt administration in 1903 when it asserted its independence of Colombia. The fact that the Government was recognized immediately by President Roosevelt and United States marines were sent there for protection. A treaty was negotiated in 1904, under the terms of which the United States agrees to maintain the independence of Panama, and in which is incorporated the following significant article:

"If it should become necessary at any time to employ armed forces for the safety and protection of the canal or the ships that make use of the same, or the railways and auxiliary works, the United States shall have the right at all times and in its discretion, to use its police and its land and naval establishments and fortifications for that purpose."

In pursuance of those terms the United States has always maintained a considerable naval and military force in the Canal Zone. Panama has a diversity of common minerals, except coal, and has some oil fields, but none of these are developed, except manganese.

An agreement made by William H. Taft, when he was Secretary of War, with the Panama Government, defines certain rights given to the United States in connection with the building of the Panama Canal. These were later incorporated in the Panama Canal Act by Congress, but as they are now obsolete, President Harding has asked that they be stricken from the law, intimating that this action is necessary as a prelude to negotiating a new treaty.

Peru Seeks Loan

Peru is seeking a loan of \$50,000,000 from American bankers and in anticipation of getting it has engaged Dr. C. C. Cumberland, formerly in the trade adviser's office of the United States State Department as administrator of customs. He was appointed about a year ago. Official reports show that as a preliminary to obtaining this loan, it was required of the Peruvian Government that its customs system be reorganized, that operating expenses be reduced, a bank of issue established and new laws passed relating to revenues from oil lands.

The Peruvian Navy is being trained by an American naval commission. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, was recently successful in bringing about a settlement of the long-standing Tanca Africa boundary dispute between Peru and Chile. Peru possesses enormous deposits of gold, lead, zinc, tungsten, vanadium oil and copper, and also exports sisal hemp, high grade cotton and alpaca wool.

Bolivia and Paraguay

A few months ago Bolivia negotiated a loan of \$4,000,000 with certain American banks. Hitherto her foreign loans had chiefly come from France. Bolivia offered the American bankers shares in the Banco de la Nacion to guarantee this loan, but before the agreement was concluded the bankers stipulated for the appointment of a commission of three members, two of whom are Americans, to supervise customs and other revenues pledged to protect the loan.

Bolivia produces one-fourth of the world's tin and four-fifths of the bismuth. It also has other valuable mineral resources and rubber. Bolivia ranks third in size among the South American countries. Paraguay has an American customs adviser, but neither the American Government nor the banks of this country have anything to do with his selection. He was the personal selection of the Paraguayan Minister to the United States. Owing to the revolution in Paraguay, it is said he has not made much headway in the reforms he was asked to undertake. G. T. O.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1922

EDITORIALS

In a burst of somewhat passionate invective the New York World lays joint and equal responsibility upon England and France for the shocking state of affairs in Asia Minor, and says: "London and Paris made this war. London and Paris alone can end it. There is no use in their trying to pass the buck. They do not need American help to stop the Turks. Any appeal to the United States except for charity is vain. The United States is not needed to halt the Turk. If the United States intervened it would have to be in London and Paris, not in Constantinople."

The Blame and the Remedy

In the face of a great international calamity, in the presence of a crime so colossal as to shock all humanity, fixing the primary responsibility is not the first or the most important thing to be done. The first acts of those who are horrified by the awful agony inflicted upon the peoples of Asia Minor should not be to determine just what intrigue four years ago led to this situation, but to take immediate steps to correct it, to save those surviving and to make assurance doubly sure that the criminals shall be deprived of power to continue, or to repeat, their crimes.

But for those who like to fix responsibility there should certainly be no willful suppression of the facts involved. The New York World cannot be ignorant of the situation which led to the dispatch of the Greek forces into Asia Minor. It must know that for that action President Wilson was responsible, equally with Lloyd George and with Clemenceau. Its editors are certainly well enough informed to appreciate the fact that had the Nation which President Wilson represented at Paris not refused to accept the trust, which the other nations sought to impose upon it, of maintaining order and protecting the Christians in Armenia, this ravaging of cities by fire and sword would not have occurred. It would have been fairer had the World taken this into consideration before setting its face stoutly against any American effort today to undo the wrong for which the United States has a certain moral responsibility.

But even if the share of the United States in the grave errors which have resulted in the re-establishment of the Turks as a militant force, pounding at the gates of Europe, should be ignored, any real sense of justice will revolt at the charge that for the situation today Great Britain and France are equally responsible. They were equally responsible for sending the Greeks into Anatolia. But since that action was taken, France and Italy, as has been fully demonstrated by the news published in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, have systematically supported the Moslems. The worst that can be said about Great Britain is that she has failed to give the Greeks any support whatever, an attitude of quiescence being forced upon her by the action of that Nation in recalling Constantine to the throne.

There is a good deal of the Gladstonian outlook about Mr. Lloyd George, and it can be said with sincerity that the policy of his Administration has been steadily directed toward the freeing of alien nationalities from the Turkish yoke, and the destruction of Ottoman rule in Anatolia. What England calls the "Nonconformist conscience" has animated his Administration. It is impossible to observe the course of British policy without recognizing the fact that this ideal has been maintained, while at the same time there has been every effort made to continue the Entente with France. That effort at this moment seems to have resulted only in failure.

French policy in the Near East, however, has resulted in the frank alliance of France with the Turks. While claiming the title of protector of the Christians in the Orient, political events have forced her into the position of an ally with those now engaged in freeing the Orient of all Christians by the sword. If this situation can in any degree be corrected by American representation at Paris, it were well worth undertaking. But to class France and Great Britain today as holding identical views, and maintaining parallel policies in the Near East is simply to let prejudice blind vision, and obscure the truth.

If the position is taken, the cynical and ignoble position, that nothing but material interests should govern the attitude of European nations toward the forces of destruction and slaughter in the Near East, then it should be the part of the United States to show France, heavy debtor and suppliant as that Nation is to the American people, that her material interests will be best advanced by joining with the English-speaking nations in the maintenance of order, and the suppression of the Turk.

To those who are accustomed to do considerable traveling in the subways of various cities, it will be welcome news that a new "cyclone cleaner," by means of which all dirt and dust is collected and the air is washed in one process, is said to have been successfully tested by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The system is described as consisting of two subway cars, the first containing the blowers and air machinery and the second operating as the container car for the reception of the dirt and refuse and for the air filters and separators. It is claimed by the inventors that the operation of this system will not cost any more than the present inadequate cleaning methods and that the running of this cleaner twice a day through a subway would keep it in a condition of cleanliness that has never been approached. The machine is said also to be adaptable to the clearing of roadways and streets of snow and dirt. One wonders whether there are not quite a number of other places aside from subways and streets in which such an invention could be most profitably utilized.

THOUGH the Poles have administered Eastern Galicia since the summer of 1919, they do not have sovereign title to the province, which by Article 91 of the Treaty of St. Germain passed from Austria to "the principal allied and associated powers."

"The principal associated power" was the United States, but the Senate's failure to ratify the treaty has forfeited all American rights in the disposition of this region, which contains perhaps the principal oil resources in Europe. The Constitutional Committee of the Polish Diet is meeting this week to pass upon a project of the new Nowak Ministry for the definite incorporation of the Province with special guarantees of local autonomy, but the final act must be the ratification of a special treaty with the allied powers, transferring all sovereign rights to the Republic of Poland. As the British investments in the Galician oil industries amount to about \$50,000,000, the French to \$10,000,000, and the Belgian to \$5,000,000, more allied dissension may unfortunately be seen before the question is finally settled.

From the point of view of "self-determination" the situation is confused. Of a total population of about 4,000,000, inhabiting an area slightly larger than Switzerland, the Poles form, according to some statistics, but 23 per cent, according to others, 27 per cent. About 12 per cent are Jews; the rest Ruthenians, or Ukrainians, racially affiliated with the people of Southern Russia and in religion Greek Orthodox (Uniate), while the Poles are Roman Catholics. But while 60 per cent of the Ruthenians are illiterate, only 23 per cent of the Poles of Eastern Galicia are unable to read and write. In other words, the Poles form the intellectually dominant class, and one of the complaints of the Ruthenian leaders is that for three years the Poles have closed the University of Lemberg, the only one in the province, to the Ruthenian youth.

Historically the situation is also complicated. The Poles recall that as early as 981 the province was taken from Poland by a Russian prince, who made it an independent principality, with Halicz on the Dniester as his capital. As the Russians employ g for h, Galicia got its name from this city. In 1340 the Polish King, Kazimierz the Great, inherited the title, which he maintained by force against both Lithuanians and Tartars. The principality then remained a Polish province until Poland itself was divided among its neighbors, when Eastern as well as Western Galicia was appropriated by Austria. The Poles today claim that the Ruthenian independence movement was fostered by Austria about sixty years ago, in order to keep down the Poles, who had made of Lemberg, the present capital, one of their intellectual centers. In 1867, Austria made a single province of both Eastern and Western Galicia with a common assembly, but when Austrian military power collapsed in 1918 the Ruthenians proclaimed the independence of Eastern Galicia, only to be attacked by the new Polish armies. After nine months of fighting, the Poles were able to occupy the entire territory, and, in order to complete the famous "Cordon Sanitaire" against Bolshevist Russia by a junction between the Polish and Rumanian armies, the Paris Peace Conference, on June 25, 1919, formally sanctioned this occupation, though it withheld the legal title.

Geographically, the country faces east rather than west, being bordered on the southwest by the Carpathians, and drained by the Dniester and its tributaries into the Black Sea, while Western Galicia, which is distinctly Polish, is drained by the Vistula and the San into the Baltic. The famous fortress of Przemyśl dominates the watershed. The oil wells are located in the foothills of the Carpathians, and the natural shipping line is down the Dniester to the Black Sea. This summer a conference has been held at Lemberg, between Polish and Ukrainian delegates, and it has been agreed to institute a direct-train service between Lemberg and Kiev. The Poles will send coal from Upper Silesia to the Ukraine, and will get other raw materials in return.

The Polish autonomy project for Eastern Galicia, as communicated to the allied powers by Foreign Minister Narutowicz, contains the following points: The local self-government law is to be an integral part of the new Polish constitution; the local council will have two sections, one for each nationality; equal rights will be assured to the two churches; two national registry offices will be instituted; there will be a Ruthenian section of the Polish Ministry for Worship and Education; a Ruthenian representative will have a seat in the Polish Cabinet. Whether these provisions will satisfy the Ruthenians, who have hitherto demanded national independence and governmental authority in proportion to population, is another matter. On the strength of de facto sovereignty, the Warsaw Government has ordered elections to be held, as they were held last winter in the Vilna district, but as to the validity of elections under military control opinions are divided. Once in possession, the Poles are likely to retain Eastern Galicia, at least as long as the allied powers continue to drift apart.

DURING the World War the Liberty Loan drives in America and the similar government loans in other countries brought forcibly before the people the value of systematic saving. Since the war many have forgotten the lessons they learned along these lines during those strenuous times and there are comparatively few who appreciate that the United States Government has recently announced an issue of securities which is designed to afford the same encouragement and incentive to saving that was presented during the war.

The securities in question comprise the new United States Treasury Certificates, which will mature five years from the date of issuance. They will earn 4½ per cent a year, compounded semi-annually, if held to maturity,

The Status of Eastern Galicia

though they are payable on demand at a slightly decreased rate of interest. On the other hand, the Government cannot call them for redemption before maturity. These certificates are a direct obligation of the United States Government, insuring absolute safety. Moreover, certificates are registered in the purchaser's name at the time they are bought as a protection against unforeseen contingencies.

Issued in denominations of \$25, \$100, and \$1000, for \$20, \$80, and \$800, respectively, they are exempt from state and local taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from the normal federal income tax. There is no red tape, formality nor difficulties involved in making a purchase, as the Government is desirous of having these certificates widely known and appreciated. It feels that it is offering the people an ideal system of saving, combining absolute safety, liberal interest, and ready cash if withdrawn, as the certificates are not subject to market fluctuations and cannot depreciate in value. Their market worth is always the original amount paid, with all added interest, according to the time the purchaser has owned them.

THERE occurs tomorrow an eclipse of the sun, which is expected to prove of greater importance than any previous eclipse in the history of astronomy. This is because the Einstein theory of relativity will be proved or disproved, according to the findings on the photographic plates which will record the various phenomena. This theory, if proved true, as many investigators feel assured will be the case, is likely to exercise a profound influence on the thought of the world in the future, because it involves the basic concept that all things are relative to the individual, and this in turn involves the necessary corollary that such a relative state of affairs can be controlled.

It would be out of the question to attempt here a detailed discussion of the Einstein theory. It is perfectly proper, however, to outline a few of the fundamentals upon which it is built. Primarily, then, Professor Einstein maintains that there is no such thing as gravity. What have been heretofore explained as the effects of gravity, he says, are due to geometric necessity, based upon the fact that everything is continually in motion relatively, and that that motion is controlled by the geometric properties of the curved earth. All time and space, he maintains, are purely relative, illustrating this statement by the familiar fact that in the individual experience all have noticed that on some occasions an hour passes more quickly than on others, and that sometimes a mile seems less than that distance and sometimes more. From this standpoint he declares that a body with a mass as great as the sun must slow down everything in or near it. Any kind of mechanism, for example, would, according to his views, run faster on the earth than on the sun, and similarly the atom would vibrate faster there.

Professor Einstein holds that all space is "warped" by the mass of anything contained in it. That is to say, the mass of the sun or the earth or any other body causes, according to his theory, a bulging in space. This he expects to prove by the results of the eclipse, because, if his theory is correct, some of the stars which in reality are behind the sun will appear on the photographic plate as beside it, due to this phenomenon. If this proves to be the case, it will mean that light does not travel in straight lines, and that, going one step further, straight lines are an impossibility in a world that is whirling in two directions at two different rates of speed. This will also mean that the entire mass of theories of geometry will have to be completely recast, and, more than this, that the generally accepted ideas of almost everything—time, space, energy, constancy of mass, and many other phenomena—will have to be altered.

Space, says Professor Einstein, is warped wherever there is matter, and this warping or curvature varies according to the speed and mass of the matter. Further, this warped space, when estimated by the individual, from the point of view of perspective, gives the concept of time.

It goes without saying that the tests to be made by the various expeditions, which have set up their paraphernalia in the line of the eclipse, will be of the most intricate nature. Upon the findings they realize much hinges. In it all, however, it must be remembered that no matter what is proved or disproved, the findings apply solely to the material universe and ignore the great fundamental of the absolute.

THE present tremendous circulation of certain monthly magazines, in which are published, in serial form, novels by the best modern writers, has introduced a new element into literature which is being looked upon with some apprehension. These periodicals, because of their circulation, are able to offer sums far beyond anything heard of a decade ago; but coupled with this serialization such magazines are now endeavoring to control exclusively the book rights as well. A certain author, for instance, who has attained some popularity but who cannot be included among the leading writers of today, is said recently to have made a contract with one of these magazines for six novels with a guarantee of \$20,000 each for the serial rights, and a \$10,000 advance upon the book rights. Even more attractive propositions are said to have been made to writers of higher rank, but not always with success.

All this naturally raises the question not necessarily of ethics, for an author surely has the right to sell his wares in the highest market, but rather of the exact reason which causes any writer to decline so munificent an offer. An author gains from his work a twofold recompense: first, the income which is necessary for his sus-

Einstein & Newton, Which?

tenance, and it is to be hoped something more; second, the gratification of telling his story exactly as he believes it should be told to convey the message to his audience. To most authors this second recompense is of greater importance. If, however, he mortgages his literary output for five or six years to a single periodical, it is inevitable that in telling his story he should have ever before him the audience which this periodical reaches. It may or may not be that this is the audience best qualified to receive his message or to read his story with an understanding mind. If it is not, then it is just as inevitable that he should, consciously or unconsciously, be influenced to write down to that audience which his story is to reach. The result of this cannot be other than deterioration, and no writer, however famous, can continue to hold his place unless his work proceeds definitely forward.

Literary product cannot stand still; it must either advance or go back. Under normal conditions an author himself develops with his literary work. To write a novel necessitates the crystallizing of ideas, which before were fugitive, and many of which, when tested, prove to be half-truths and thus worthy only of elimination. Any influence which retards that self-development, which so clearly reflects itself in the progressive work of any author, appears in magnified form in the written word. The mortgaged author runs great risk when healthy competition is replaced by comfortable complacency.

The head of a leading publishing house was recently advised by a friend that an author of national reputation was about to leave the publisher whose imprint had appeared upon his work for twenty years, and a suggestion was made that it would be quite ethical for this publisher under these circumstances to make an effort to secure the future novels of this writer. "Three years ago," the publisher replied, "I should have accepted this opportunity with interest, but today I am indifferent. During these three years this author's work has appeared exclusively in a single periodical, and his work has distinctly deteriorated. It is probably because of this that he finds himself dissatisfied with his present publisher." This, perhaps, is the practical answer to those who wonder why certain authors decline munificent offers made for their exclusive literary productions.

Editorial Notes

IN ONE of the many manifestoes which Gabriele d'Annunzio made a practice of issuing to his fellow countrymen a short time ago, he is reported to have expressed himself thus: "I feel that I am the legitimate expression of the hopes, the faith, and the will of all our people." Considering the diversity of political creeds and purposes now sweeping over much-disturbed Italy, the poet would appear to have assumed no easy rôle. The complacent boldness of the claim, which Louis XIV himself might have envied, recalls an amusing incident in the British Parliament some years ago, involving that amiable autocrat, Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Randolph had invited another statesman to "come over and help us," and the latter had demanded, "Who is us?" Lord Randolph replied with grim finality: "Us is me."

A NOVEL campaign is being launched this month by The American Boy in Detroit, Mich. Its purpose is to make boys politicians. The plan, as announced, is to increase and direct the interest of students in the politics and the public business of the school community. The program appears to be widely indorsed by leading educators as one certain to help make useful citizens. The thought underlying the project is that the idea of "politics," rightly conceived and properly implanted in the growing consciousness of the schoolboy, will do much to purify the "politics" of the future. It is, in a word, to give the schoolboys of America more definite, tangible co-operation in the work of citizen training that the plan has been evolved. Any such project, in view of the responsibility assumed by its promulgators, if it seems likely to be practical, deserves commendation and support.

IN THE light of recent events, the subject of the Oxford-Bates debate next Tuesday is peculiarly timely. The Oxford team will take the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved that the United States should at once join the League of Nations." This will be the first time that an Oxford debating team has come to the United States, although Bates College last year sent across a team to Oxford. Despite the convictions of the members of the Oxford team, they have agreed to abide by the decision of the three judges selected, as amicably as Bates last year abided by the decision of the English audience listening to the debate in Oxford. Should that audience be in the negative, however, it is safe to say that they will remain as completely unconvinced as before the debate commenced.

DISCRIMINATION is so essentially un-American that it is no wonder there is considerable agitation to have the so-called Bursum Bill reported out by the House Military Affairs Committee for action by the House. This bill aims to put an end to the state of discrimination against the disabled emergency officers of the late American Army. As things at present stand, retirement has been granted to all the disabled officers of the regular Army, Navy, and Marines, and of the Navy and Marine reserves, but this same privilege has not been granted to the disabled officers who volunteered their services in the war. This bill was passed by the Senate last February by a vote of 50 to 14, and there seems absolutely no valid reason why it should not become a law as soon as possible.

THERE is a plan on foot to change the present somewhat cumbersome system of voting for a method of election by mail. Many advantages are claimed for the innovation by its originators, not the least of which is that the added convenience for the voters would insure a much greater number exercising their privilege as voters. In view of the fact that at the last presidential election less than 27,000,000 qualified electors voted out of a possible 60,000,000, any system which would make for such an improvement is certainly worth considering.

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